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LANDRETHS' SEEDS

Bristol, Pennsylvania

Vegetable
Grass

and Flower
Seed



1784 - 1939

America's Oldest Seed House

ORDER—CONTINUED

D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY
BRISTOL, PA.

Prices on Small Seeds, delivered to your door by Mail or Express, our option.
Peas, Beans, Corn and Field Seeds are F. O. B. Bristol, Pa. No charge for containers.

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Gentlemen: Enclosed is my Money Order, P.O. Stamps, Cash, or Bank Draft for \$_____ to cover the items listed on both sides of this sheet. Please ship them to

Name _____

BRUNSWICK COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Express or Freight Office

Give your Full Name and Address

1939 SEED PRICES

D. Landreth Seed Company herewith submit prices of the various seeds listed and described in this catalog. Considering the quality offered, we believe these prices very reasonable. Please write for prices on larger quantities.

Artichoke—See page 1 for prices

Asparagus—See page 1 for prices

Brussel Sprouts—See page 1 for prices

Broccoli—See page 2 for prices

Bush Beans

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lb. 5 lb. 10 lb.

Black Valentine Stringless.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Bountiful.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Dwarf Hort.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
French Hort.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Full Measure.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Giant Stringless.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Land. Stringless Green Pods.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Lowes Champion.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
New Stringless—Tendergreen.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Land. Ex. Ey. Stringless Red. Val.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Red Valentine Ex. Early.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Refugee Stringless (Rogers).....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Tennessee Green Pod.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Navy.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Red Kidney.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
White Marrow.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
White Kidney.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70

Beans, Wax

Brittle Wax.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Davis Kidney Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Improved Golden Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Landreth Delicious Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Landreth Top Notch Golden Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
New Kidney Wax.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Surecrop Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Unrivalled Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Wardwells Wax.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Weber Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70

Beans, Pole

Creasebacks White.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Golden Cluster Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Hort. Pole.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Kenty. Wonder Green.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Kenty. Wonder Wax.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Kenty. Wonder White Seed.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Landreth Tennessee Wonder.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Lazy Wife.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Missouri Pole.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
McCaslan Pole.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Nancy Davis Striped Creaseback.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Red. Spec. Oval Seeded Cut Shorts.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Scarlet Runner.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90

Beans, Pole Lima

Carolina Sewee.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Challenger.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Florida Butter Speckled.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
King Garden.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Landreth Large Green Seeded.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90

Beans, Bush Lima

Burpees Bush.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Fordhooks.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Hendersons.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Improved Bush.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Jackson Wonder Florida Butter.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Woods Prolific.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90

Beets

Crimson Globe.....	.15	.30	.90
Crosbys Improved Egyptian.....	.10	.25	.75
Detroit Dark Red.....	.15	.30	.90
Early Wonder—Boston Crosbys .....	.15	.30	.90
Eclipse Extra Early.....	.10	.25	.75
Egyptian Extra Early.....	.10	.25	.75
Half Long Blood.....	.10	.20	.80
Landreth Best.....	.15	.40	1.25
Land. Ey. Blood Turnip.....	.10	.25	.75
Long Blood Red.....	.10	.25	.75
Ohio Canner.....	.15	.30	1.00
New Century, Lutz Green Leaf.....	.15	.40	1.25

Beets, Swiss Chard

Large Ribbed (Dark Green).....	.15	.30	.90
Lucullus.....	.15	.30	.90

Beets, Cattle

Golden Tankard.....	.10	.20	.50
Mammoth Long Red.....	.10	.20	.50

Beets, Sugar

Giant Feeding Half Rose Sugar.....	.10	.20	.50
Klein Wanzleben.....	.10	.20	.50

Cabbage

All Head Early.....	.25	.60	2.00
Charleston Large Wake. Very Select.....	.30	.85	2.75
Charleston or Large Wakefield.....	.25	.70	2.25
Copenhagen Market.....	.25	.70	2.25
Marion Market Wilt Resist.....	.35	1.15	3.75
Wisconsin All Seasons Yellows Resist.....	.30	.90	3.00
Wisconsin, Hollander No. 8 Wilt Resist.....	.35	1.05	3.50
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.25	.60	2.00
Early Flat Dutch.....	.24	.60	2.00
Early Jersey Wakefield (Very Select).....	.30	.85	2.75
Glory of Enkhuizen.....	.25	.60	2.00
Golden Acre Yellows Resistant.....	.35	1.20	4.00
Golden Acre.....	.25	.75	2.50
Steins Ey. Flat Dutch.....	.25	.60	2.00
Succession, Florida Header.....	.25	.60	2.00
Winnigstadt.....	.25	.60	2.00
Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch.....	.25	.70	2.25
Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead.....	.25	.70	2.25
Danish Round Head Short Stem.....	.25	.75	2.50
Drumhead Savoy.....	.25	.60	2.00
Penn. State Danish Ball Head.....	.35	1.05	3.50
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch.....	.25	.60	2.00
Red Dutch, Red Rock.....	.25	.75	2.50
Surehead.....	.25	.60	2.00
Volga or Stonehead.....	.25	.70	2.25

Cabbage, Chinese

Chihili.....	.25	.55	1.75
Pe Tsai.....	.25	.55	1.75
Wong Bok.....	.25	.55	1.75

Carrot

Chantenay Half Long.....	.15	.30	1.00
Chantenay Red Cored.....	.15	.40	1.25
Early Scarlet Horn Blunt.....	.15	.30	1.00
Imperator.....	.15	.30	1.00
Long Orange.....	.15	.30	1.00
Orange Danvers Half Long.....	.15	.30	1.00
Ox-Heart.....	.15	.30	1.00

Carrots, Cattle	oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.	Collards	oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
Large White Belgian.....	.15 .30 .85	Georgia or Southern.....	.10 .20 .65
Large Yellow Belgian.....	.15 .30 .85	Cabbage.....	.10 .25 .75
Cauliflower		Corn Salad	
Early Snowball (Select Strain).....	2.00 7.00	Broad Leaved.....	.15 .40 1.25
Early Snowball.....	1.35 4.50		
Algiers.....	.95 3.00	Cress	
Half Early Paris.....	.95 3.00	Curled or Pepper Grass.....	.25 .75
Lenormands.....	.95 3.00	Upland—Gray Seeded.....	.15 .45 1.50
Veitchs Autumn Giant.....	.45 1.50	Water.....	.35 1.20 4.00
Celery		Dandelion	
Easy Blanching.....	.35 1.05 3.50	Cabbaging.....	.40 1.35 4.50
Emperor or Fordhook.....	.35 1.15 3.75	French Garden.....	.25 .75 2.50
Florida Golden.....	.70 2.25 7.50	Cucumber	
Giant Pascal.....	.30 .85 2.75	Always Green.....	.15 .35 1.10
Golden No. 14.....	.95 3.00 10.00	Arlington W. Spine.....	.15 .35 1.15
Golden Plume or Wonderful.....	.55 1.80 6.00	A & C.....	.20 .60 2.00
Golden Self Blanching.....	.40 1.35 4.50	Boston Pickle.....	.15 .35 1.10
Paris Golden Yellow French.....	.95 3.00 10.00	Chicago Pickle.....	.15 .35 1.10
Utah or Golden Crisp.....	.55 1.80 6.00	Davis Perfect.....	.15 .40 1.25
White Plume.....	.30 .90 3.00	Early Cluster.....	.15 .35 1.10
Large Smooth Prague.....	.25 .75 2.50	Early Fortune.....	.15 .40 1.25
Corn, Sweet	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lb. 5 lb. 10 lb.	Jersey Pickle.....	.15 .35 1.10
Bancross P. 39.....	.20 .35 1.20 2.20	Klondyke.....	.15 .40 1.25
Bardens Wonder Bantam.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Longfellow.....	.20 .55 1.75
Black Mexican.....	.20 .30 1.10 1.90	Landreth Extraordinary.....	.20 .55 1.75
Bloomcross P. 39.....	.20 .35 1.20 2.20	Long Green Improved.....	.15 .40 1.35
Country Gentleman.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Long Green Turkey.....	.15 .45 1.40
Country Gentleman Hybrid.....	.25 .40 1.50 2.50	National Pickle.....	.15 .35 1.10
Evergreen Narrow Grained.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	New Hybrid.....	.15 .40 1.25
Narrow Grained Hybrid.....	.25 .40 1.50 2.50	Short Prolific Pickle.....	.15 .35 1.10
Evergreen Stowells.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Snows Prolific Pickle.....	.15 .35 1.10
Stowells Hybrid.....	.25 .40 1.50 2.50	Straight Eight.....	.20 .55 1.75
Evergreen Golden Bantam.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	West India Gherkin.....	.15 .50 1.60
Golden Bantam.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70		
Golden Cross Bantam.....	.20 .35 1.20 2.20	Egg Plant	
Golden Giant.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Black Beauty.....	.40 1.25
Early Golden Sunshine.....	.20 .30 1.10 1.90	Landreth Large Round Purple.....	.40 1.25
Howling Mob.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	New York Improved.....	.40 1.25
Kendalls Giant.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Florida High Bush.....	.40 1.25
Landreth Money Maker.....	.20 .30 1.10 1.90	Manatee Special.....	.40 1.25
Long Island Beauty.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70		
Marcross 6.13.....	.20 .35 1.20 2.20	Endive	
Spancross P. 39.....	.20 .35 1.20 2.20	Broad Leaved Batavian.....	.15 .30 1.00
The Vanguard.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Giant Green Curled.....	.15 .30 1.00
Whipples Yellow.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	True Heart or Full Heart.....	.15 .40 1.25
Whipcross P. 39.....	.20 .35 1.20 2.20	Monstrous White Curled.....	.15 .35 1.10
Whipcross 6.2.....	.20 .35 1.20 2.20		
Whipcross 39.2.....	.20 .35 1.20 2.20	Lawn Grass —See pages 22 to 25 for prices	
Corn, Garden		Kale	
Adams Ex. Early.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled.....	.15 .45 1.50
Adams Early.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Blue.....	.15 .30 .90
Landreth Earliest Table.....	.15 .25 .95 1.70	Dwarf Curled Scotch.....	.10 .25 .80
Truckers Favorite.....	.15 .20 .75 1.40	Phila. Dwarf German.....	.10 .25 .75
Corn, Field	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 1 bu.	Spring.....	.05 .15 .35
Bristol Early Yellow.....	.85 1.55 2.75		
Golden Beauty—Sweepstakes.....	.90 1.65 3.00	Kohlrabi	
Golden Dent.....	.85 1.55 2.75	Green or White.....	.20 .55 1.75
Lancaster Co. Surrcrop.....	.85 1.55 2.75	Purple Vienna.....	.25 .70 2.25
Leaming.....	.85 1.55 2.75	White Vienna.....	.25 .70 2.25
Penna. Long Yellow Flint.....	.85 1.55 2.75		
Snowflake.....	.90 1.65 3.00	Leek	
Corn, Pop	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lb. 5 lb. 10 lb.	Large London or Flag.....	.20 .60 2.00
Golden Queen.....	.15 .20 .75 1.40	Monstrous Carentan.....	.20 .60 2.00
Japanese or Australian Hulless.....	.15 .20 .75 1.40	Musselburgh Giant.....	.20 .60 2.00
White Rice.....	.15 .20 .75 1.40		
Chicory	oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.	Lettuce, Head	
Large Rooted or Coffee.....	.15 .45 1.40	Big Boston Landreth Select.....	.20 .60 2.00
Witloof or Brussels.....	.15 .45 1.50	Big Boston.....	.15 .35 1.10
		White Big Boston.....	.15 .45 1.50
		Hanson—Nonpareil.....	.15 .35 1.15
		Iceberg.....	.15 .40 1.25
		May King.....	.15 .30 1.00

Lettuce, Head—Continued

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Mignonette.....	.15	.45	1.50
New York Green—Wonderful.....	.15	.45	1.50
New York No. 12.....	.20	.55	1.75
Salamander.....	.15	.30	1.00

Lettuce, Cutting

Black Seeded Simpson.....	.15	.30	1.00
Curled Simpson, Curled Silesian.....	.15	.30	1.00
Grand Rapids.....	.15	.35	1.10
Prizehead—Satisfaction.....	.15	.30	1.00

Lettuce, Cos

Green Cos.....	.15	.40	1.25
Paris White Cos.....	.15	.40	1.25

Mustard

Bloomsdale Large Leaved.....	.10	.20	.60
Chinese Broad Leaved.....	.10	.20	.55
Florida Broad Leaved.....	.10	.20	.55
Giant So. Curled .....	.10	.20	.55
Ostrich Plume.....	.10	.20	.60
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen.....	.10	.20	.50

Muskmelon

Banana.....	.15	.40	1.25
Defender Burrells Gem.....	.15	.35	1.10
Edwards Perfecto.....	.15	.40	1.25
Emerald Gem.....	.15	.35	1.10
Fordhook.....	.15	.35	1.15
Hales Best No. 36.....	.15	.35	1.10
Hearts of Gold or Hoo Doo.....	.15	.35	1.15
Hearts of Gold No. 10.....	.20	.60	2.00
Osage or Millers Cream.....	.15	.35	1.15
Pollock 10-25.....	.15	.35	1.15
Pride of Wisconsin.....	.25	.70	2.25
Surprise or Tiptop.....	.15	.35	1.15
Surprise Benders.....	.15	.35	1.15
Extra Early Hackensack.....	.15	.35	1.10
Honey Dew.....	.15	.40	1.25
Jenny Lind Small.....	.15	.30	1.00
Knights Early.....	.15	.30	1.00
Large Hackensack.....	.15	.35	1.10
Rocky Ford Fine Selected.....	.15	.35	1.10

Watermelon

Augusta Rattlesnake.....	.10	.25	.75
Dixie Queen.....	.15	.40	1.25
Early Kansas.....	.10	.20	.65
Excel.....	.10	.25	.75
Excel White Seed.....	.10	.25	.70
Florida Favorite.....	.10	.25	.75
Halberts Honey .....	.10	.25	.75
Irish Grey.....	.10	.25	.75
Kleckley Sweet.....	.10	.25	.75
Land. Long Light Ic.ng.....	.10	.25	.75
Peerless or Ice Cream.....	.10	.25	.75
Round Dark Green Rd. Icing.....	.10	.25	.75
Round Light Green Rd. Icing.....	.10	.25	.75
Stone Mountain.....	.15	.30	.90
Tom Watson.....	.10	.25	.75
Wonder.....	.10	.25	.75
Preserving Citron.....	.15	.30	.90

Okra—See page 32 for prices**Onion**

Bermuda Island White .....	.25	.75	2.50
Crystal Wax.....	.30	.90	3.00
Prize Taker.....	.25	.60	2.00
Southport Red Globe.....	.25	.60	2.00
Red Wethersfield.....	.25	.60	2.00
Bloomsdale Ey. Pearl.....	.30	.85	2.75
Silver Skin.....	.25	.65	2.15
Southport White Globe.....	.25	.70	2.25
Ebenezer.....	.25	.60	2.00
Southport Yellow.....	.25	.60	2.00
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.25	.60	2.00
Large Yellow Strasburg.....	.25	.55	1.75
Sweet Spanish.....	.25	.70	2.25

Onion Sets—See page 33 for prices

Champion Moss Curled.....	.10	.25	.75
Paramount.....	.15	.30	1.00
Hamburg Turnip Rooted.....	.10	.25	.80
Hamburg Parsnip Rooted.....	.10	.25	.80
Plain or Single.....	.10	.25	.75

Parsnip—See page 33 for prices

	1/2 lb.	lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
Alaska.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Across Alaska.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
American Wonder.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Blue Bantam.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Gradus.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
First and Best.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Hundredfold.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Land. Ex. Early.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Laxton Superb.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Laxtonian.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Laxtons Progress.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Little Marvel.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Long Pod Alaska.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Mam. Pod. Ex. Early.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Notts Excelsior.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Premium Gems.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Pioneer.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Surprise.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Thomas Laxton.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Worlds Records.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Admiral Green.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Alderman.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Carters Daisy.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Horsfords Mkt. Gardner.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Large W. Marrowfat.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Perfection.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Prince Edward.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Stratagem.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Suttons Excelsior.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Telephone.....	.15	.25	.95	1.70
Dwarf White Sugar.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Dwarf Gray Sugar.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Mam. Luscious Sugar.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90
Mam. Melting Sugar.....	.20	.30	1.10	1.90

Pepper

	oz. 1/4 lb.	lb.
Anaheim.....	40	1.25
Bull Nose Hot.....	.30	1.00
Bull Nose Sweet.....	.30	1.00
California Wonder.....	.45	1.50
California Wonder Certified.....	.95	3.25
Cheese (Sunnybrook) .....	.35	1.15
Chinese Giant.....	.50	1.70
Crimson Giant.....	.40	1.25
Florida Giant Certified.....	.95	3.25
Golden Bell.....	.40	1.25
Harris Early Giant.....	.40	1.25
Hungarian Wax.....	.40	1.25
Land. Bloomsdale Giant.....	.95	3.25
Land. Bloomsdale Wonder .....	.95	3.25
Long Cayenne.....	.40	1.25
Pimento.....	.30	1.00
Royal King.....	.30	1.00
Ruby Giant.....	.30	1.00
Ruby King Blacks Strain.....	.45	1.50
Ruby King Black Strain Certified.....	.95	3.25
Small Cayenne.....	.40	1.25
Waltham Beauty.....	.50	1.75
Windsor A.....	.50	1.75
World Beater.....	.30	1.00
World Beater Certified.....	.95	3.25

Pumpkin

Brother Jonathan.....	.15	.30	1.00
Connecticut Field.....	.10	.25	.75

Pumpkin—Continued

	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
Japanese Pie.....	.15	.30	1.00
Kentucky Field.....	.10	.25	.75
Land. Large Cheese.....	.10	.30	.90
Small Early Sugar.....	.10	.30	.90
Tenn. Sweet Potato.....	.15	.30	1.00
Land. Yellow Cashaw.....	.15	.30	1.00
Yellow Monster.....	.15	.40	1.25

Radish

Crimson Giant.....	15	.30	.75
Early Scarlet Globe.....	.15	.30	.75
Ey. Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	.15	.30	.75
French Breakfast.....	.15	.30	.75
Phila. White Box.....	.15	.30	.75
Land. 15-day or Saxa.....	.15	.30	.80
Scarlet Turnip W. Tip.....	.15	.30	.75
Chartier or Long Rose.....	.15	.30	.75
Cincinnati Market.....	.15	.30	.75
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	.15	.30	.75
Long White Icicle.....	.15	.30	.75
Strasburg or Hospital.....	.15	.30	.75
Wonderful Half Long.....	.15	.30	.75
Celestial.....	.15	.30	.89
China Rose.....	.15	.30	.80
Long Black Spanish.....	.15	.30	.80
Round Black Spanish.....	.15	.30	.80

Rape—See page 41 for prices**Rhubarb**—See page 41 for prices**Salsify**—See page 42 for prices**Sorrell**—See page 42 for prices**Sunflower**—See page 42 for prices**Spinach**

Blight Resistant.....	.15	.35	
Bloomsdale Long Stand.....	.15	.35	
Bloomsdale Reselected Dark.....	.15	.35	
Giant Nobel.....	.15	.35	
King of Denmark.....	.15	.35	
New Zealand.....	.20	.50	
Old Dominion.....	.15	.35	
Special Summer Savoy.....	.15	.35	

Squash

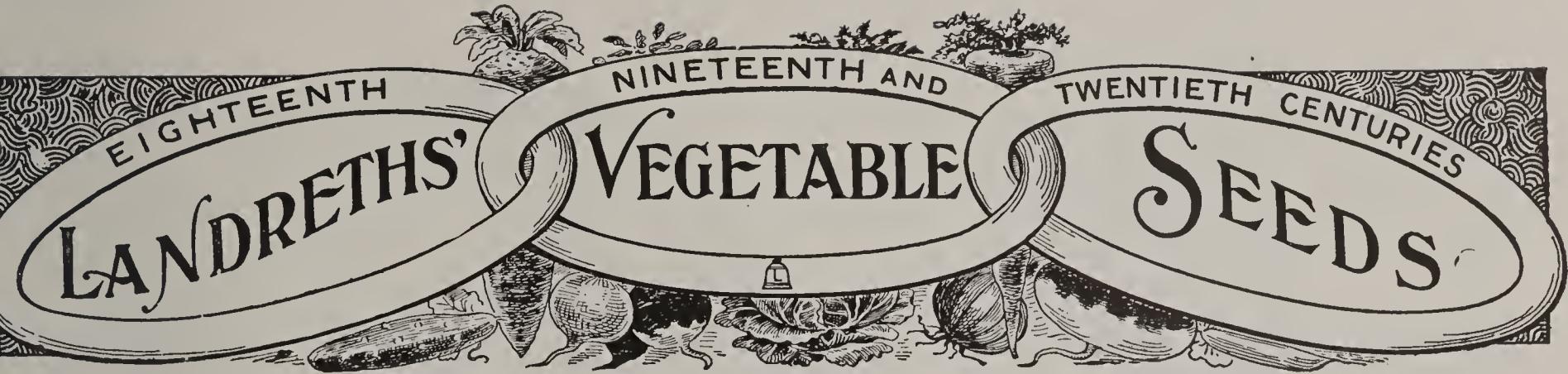
Bennings Bush.....	.15	.30	1.00
Cocozelle—Italian.....	.15	.35	1.10
Zucchini Black.....	.15	.35	1.10
Ey. White Bush.....	.15	.30	.90
Giant Summer Crookneck.....	.15	.30	1.00
Golden Summer Crookneck.....	.15	.30	1.00
Mammoth Straightneck.....	.15	.30	1.00
Boston Marrow.....	.10	.25	.75
Delicious.....	.15	.30	1.00
Hubbard Blue.....	.15	.35	1.10
Hubbard Golden.....	.15	.35	1.10
Hubbard Imp. Green.....	.15	.35	1.10
Hubbard Warty.....	.15	.35	1.10
Mammoth Chili.....	.15	.40	1.25
Table Queen.....	.15	.35	1.15

Tomato

Landreth Bloomsdale Early.....	.55	1.75	oz. 1/4 lb.
Landreth Bloomsdale Late.....	.55	1.75	
Landreth Bloomsdale Midseason.....	.55	1.75	
Land. Bloomsdale Self Topper.....	.55	1.75	
Bonny Best.....	.30	1.00	
Bonny Best Certified.....	.55	1.75	
Bonny Best C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Break O'Day.....	.40	1.25	
Break O'Day Certified.....	.55	1.75	
Break O'Day C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Browns Special.....	.70	2.00	
Browns Special Certified.....	.75	2.50	
Browns Special C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Chalks Jewel.....	.30	1.00	
Clarks Early.....	.30	1.00	
Clarks Early Certified.....	.55	1.75	

Tomato—Continued

Clarks Early C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	oz. 1/4 lb
Crimson Cushion Beefsteak.....	.70	2.00	
Dwarf Stone.....	.45	1.50	
Earliana.....	.40	1.25	
Greater Baltimore.....	.30	.90	
Greater Baltimore Certified.....	.55	1.75	
Greater Baltimore C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Grothens Red Globe.....	.30	1.00	
Grothens Red Globe Certified.....	.60	2.00	
Grothens Red Globe C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.70	
Indiana Baltimore.....	.40	1.25	
John Baer.....	.30	1.00	
John Baer Certified.....	.55	1.75	
John Baer C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
The Landreth.....	.55	1.85	
The Landreth Certified.....	.70	2.25	
The Landreth C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Land. No Substitute.....	.45	1.50	
Land. Red Rock.....	.40	1.25	
Marglobe.....	.30	1.00	
Marglobe Certified.....	.55	1.75	
Marglobe C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Norton.....	.40	1.25	
Nystate.....	.55	1.75	
Nystate Certified.....	.80	2.50	
Nystate C. P. Certified.....	1.05	3.50	
Penn State.....	.55	1.75	
Penn State Certified.....	.70	2.25	
Penn State C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Pear Shaped Red.....	.45	1.50	
Plum Shaped Red.....	.45	1.50	
Pritchard Scarlet Topper.....	.35	1.15	
Pritchard Scarlet Topper Certified.....	.55	1.75	
Pritchard Scarlet Topper C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Rutgers.....	.40	1.25	
Rutger's Certified.....	.55	1.75	
Rutgers C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Stone.....	.30	.90	
Dwarf Champion.....	.45	1.50	
June Pink.....	.45	1.50	
Glovel.....	.50	1.80	
Gulf State Market.....	.40	1.25	
Livingston Globe.....	.35	1.15	
Livingston Globe Certified.....	.55	1.75	
Livingston Globe C. P. Certified.....	.85	2.75	
Oxheart.....	.70	2.25	
Ponderosa.....	.55	1.75	
Golden Queen.....	.45	1.50	
Pear Shaped Yellow.....	.45	1.50	
Plum Shaped Yellow.....	.45	1.50	
Turnip			oz. 1/4 lb. lb.
Cowhorn Green.....	.10	.20	.65
Early Flat Red.....	.10	.20	.50
Ey. White Dutch.....	.10	.20	.50
Early Snowball.....	.10	.20	.60
Ex. Ey. Red Milan.....	.10	.20	.65
Ex. Ey. White Milan.....	.10	.20	.65
Jersey Lily.....	.10	.20	.60
Large Red Top Globe.....	.10	.20	.60
Pomeranian W. Globe.....	.10	.20	.50
White Egg.....	.10	.20	.60
Aberdeen.....	.10	.20	.50
Amber Globe Green.....	.10	.20	.60
Amber Globe Red.....	.10	.25	.75
Golden Ball.....	.10	.20	.60
Dixie Land.....	.10	.15	.45
Seven Top.....	.10	.15	.45
Shogoin.....	.10	.20	.60
Ruta Baga			
Bloomsdale Swede.....	.10	.25	.70
Budlong.....	.10	.20	.60
Imp. P. T. Yellow Fleshed.....	.10	.20	.60
Particular.....	.45	1.50	5.00



Through three centuries the HOUSE OF LANDRETH has enjoyed an enviable reputation as quality plant breeders and seedsmen. From the year it was first established in 1784, to the present day, the ownership and management of the company has been in the HANDS OF THE LANDRETH FAMILY.

D. LANDRETH SEED CO. BRISTOL, PA. Established 1784



Of the fourth generation

Burnet Landreth, Jr. . . . President and Treasurer
S. Phillips Landreth Secretary
David Landreth Assistant Secretary

Of the fifth generation

Burnet Landreth, 3rd **Charles H. Landreth** **Edward S. Landreth**

ARTICHOKE (French Seed)

Two Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Seed breaks ground in about 7 days. One inch high in 15 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Large Globe Artichoke—This variety which is so popular is grown in California by the thousands of acres. Heads green, elongated, plants spiny. Pkt. 10, oz. 40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35

ASPARAGUS (Seed and Roots)

Sow seed in temporary location and let stand for two years; Eight Ounces will plant 100 Yards of Row; or Fifteen Pounds per Acre. Set 4000 two-year-old Roots to the Acre. Seed breaks ground in about 15 days. One inch high in 19 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Palmetto Seed—Early prolific type. The Asparagus of the Southern Seaboard, first grown in South Carolina.—Pkt. 5, oz. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35, lb. 90

Palmetto Roots—2-year-old.—100 \$2.00.

Mary Washington Seed—(Is rustproof and surprisingly superior.) Originated at the Massachusetts Experimental Station, the male plants bearing the name Washington and the two female

plants Martha and Mary, these three being the parents of this variety wherever sold. It is highly resistant to rust and blight. The shoots are long without branching, oval in the cross-section, dark green, tight buds and rather late in maturing. It will resist hot weather without blowing out.—Pkt. 10, oz. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35, lb. 90.

Mary Washington Roots—2-year-old.—100 \$2.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Seed breaks ground in about 4 days. One inch high in 7 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower.

Long Island Improved—90 Days. A leading variety of one of the most popular Winter vegetables. Choice tall stalks, 50 to 100 large buds, 1 to 2 inches in diameter. The development of the buds can be

hastened and enlarged by cutting away ten or more leaves from the stalk when three-quarters grown.

Pkt. 10, oz. 30, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80

SPECIAL NOTICE—In accordance with the custom of the Seed Industry, the D. Landreth Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of seeds (bulbs or plants) it sells and will not be responsible for the crop. All sales subject to loss or damage by fire or other contingencies beyond our control.

BROCCOLI

One Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row.
Seed breaks ground in about 4 days. One inch high in 7 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage.

Early Green Calabrese or Italian—65 Days. This is a so-called new vegetable introduced into the United States in the last few years, but has been well known in Italy for generations. The Italian population in the United States has taken to it very freely, as have all users of vegetables. It should be sown very early in the Spring and marketed in July and August.—Pkt. 10, oz. 35, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00

St. Valentine—150 Days. Large white head resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture.—Pkt. 10, oz. 40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35



Early Green Calabrese Broccoli

BUSH BEANS

The Garden Bean was probably first cultivated in Western Asia and was known in Rome about 2000 years ago. Average Height of Vine, 15 inches. 2 Lbs. Will Plant 100 Yds.; 80 Lbs. per Acre. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Why Plant Varieties with Strings? We Suggest Planting Only Stringless Types. Beans are one of the most desirable and easily cultivated vegetables that can be raised in the family garden.

GREEN PODS

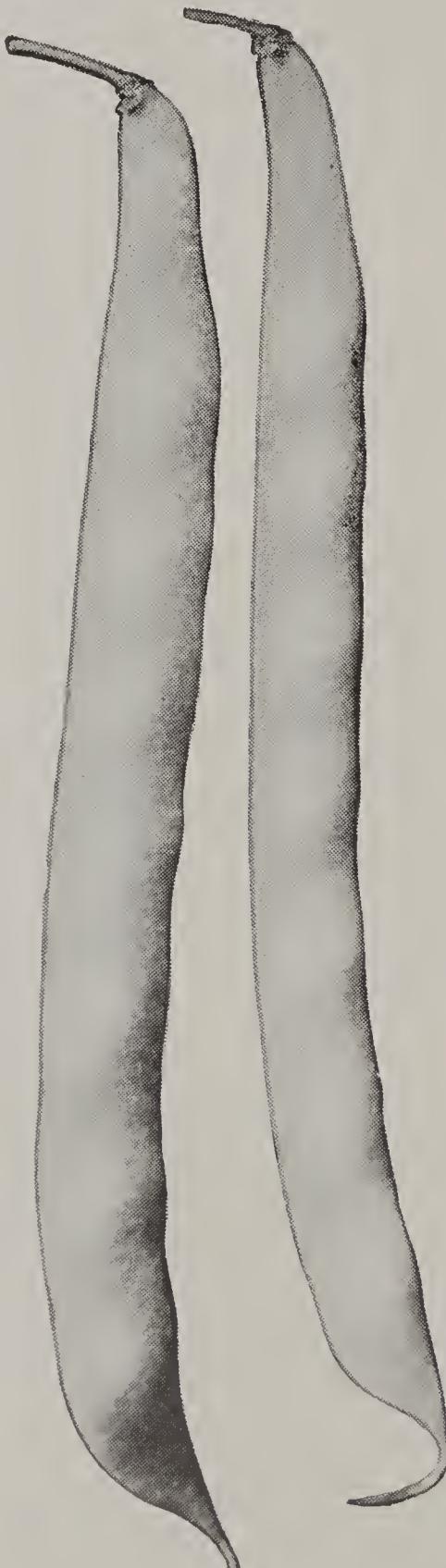
Black Valentine, Stringless—50 Days. Color of seed black, shape long, slim, purple blossoms, vines 16 to 18 inches tall, pods half round to round. Slightly curved, absolutely stringless. Six to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, color medium green, averaging 6 or 7 beans to the pod. Very prolific, extremely desirable for early planting, very hardy, productive, a most excellent shipper; a decided improvement over the old style stringy Black Valentine.

Bountiful—50 Days. Vines 16 inches high, bushy and erect. Color of seed, light yellow with brownish color about eye. Pods, large, flat, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long containing 6 or 7 kidney shaped beans. Color of pods, light green, absolutely stringless, slightly fibrous, always tender. One of the best for both market and private gardens. The earliest and most tender of the strictly flat stringless pods, being in a class by itself.

Dwarf Horticultural, Speckled Cranberry, or Ruby—56 Days. Color of seed resembles Horticultural Pole. Height of vine, 14 inches. Pods flat, broad, almost straight, absolutely stringless, dashed with red as they ripen. About 5 inches long, averaging 5 beans to the pod.

French's Horticultural—70 Days. Later than the Dwarf Horticultural. Color of seed, cream mottled purple. Height of vine, 22 inches. Pods flat, straight to slightly curved, fibrous stringy as they grow old. Vines all show a running tendency, making a wild appearance; therefore, much more vigorous than Dwarf Horticultural, but not as productive. Pods all green until quite ripe, when they are dashed with a brilliant red or carmine. Valuable as a shell bean, averaging 6 or 7 beans to the pod. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches.

Full Measure—58 Days. Seed speckled mahogany color. Height of vine, 14 to 16 inches. Average 6 beans to pod. Foliage slightly larger than Landreths' Stringless Green Pods, and more of a yellowish green. Pods average 6 inches long, more curved than Stringless Green Pods, absolutely stringless, possibly more green in color. Pods round, not so large in circumference as Landreths' Stringless Green Pods, nor as hardy.



Bountiful

BUSH BEANS—Green Pods Continued

Giant Stringless Green Pod—56 Days. Color of seed, yellow. Long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 13 to 15 inches. Foliage resembles Full Measure, but is yellowish green. Not so early by 2 or 3 days as the Stringless. Pods round, meaty, similar to Stringless, slightly straighter and narrower. A showy pod, about 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans to the pod.

LANDRETHS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD—54 Days. This bean was propagated from an individual plant Trial Ground selection from the Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. We made the selection years ago from one individual plant and have propagated it ever since, so that our stock is the product of this plant. The color of the seed is brown, kidney shaped; does not show the seed in the pod as the old Stringless; vine is more erect with a darker foliage and a longer slimmer pod than the old type of Burpee's Stringless; pods and vines stay green longer than the original type; pods six to eight inches long do not turn yellow, slightly curved, meaty, absolutely stringless and free from fibers. This is undoubtedly the best round podded bean in the market today for home garden, market gardeners, or canners. It is greatly superior to the Giant Stringless. The vine is 17 to 18 inches high with 7 or 8 beans in a pod. For Canner's use will produce 10% to 15% more pods in weight than any other bean. We can say justly it is the best, most disease resistant and most productive Bean in existence today.

All Landreths' stock Bean seed is grown from individual plant selections made on our breeding grounds.



Landreths' Stringless Green Pod

Low's Champion or Dwarf Red Cranberry—56 Days. Height of vine, 11 to 13 inches. Foliage, dark green. Very large, almost round, crimson seed. Pods 5 inches long, flat, deep green, stringless, broad, almost straight, very tender, 5 or 6 beans to the pod. An excellent bean for canning. Also used as a Shell Bean.

New Stringless or Tendergreen—54 Days. Color of seed resembles Refugee Stringless. Height of vine, 17 inches, not quite as dark foliage as Landreths' Stringless. Pods 6 inches long, round, almost straight, meaty. 5 or 6 beans in a pod. Not as productive as Landreths' Stringless. Resembles Full Measure, but harder and more dependable.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE—54 Days. This is an "old bean in a new pod," as the Extra Early Red Valentine was catalogued by the Landreths first in 1832. After most diligent work in our trial grounds, we have produced a bean the same color, not so curved, the same size, in all respects as the old Extra Early Red Valentine, except it is stringless and will fill a long felt want, as the Extra Early Red Valentine is one of the best known beans cultivated in the United States and considered by many growers to be of superior flavor to any other bean in the market. It is productive, round podded, curved, stringless, free from fibers, and of excellent quality. It is in every way equal to the old type Red Valentine and better because it is stringless.

Red Valentine Extra Early—54 Days. Color of seed, red mottled. Foliage, resembling Black Valentine, of a yellowish green. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, almost round, curved, cylindrical with a crease in back, light green, semi-transparent, and stringy, averaging 5 or 6 beans in a pod. One of the old standbys of good flavor, still very popular for family and market gardeners.



Red Valentine Stringless Red Valentine

BUSH BEANS—Green Pods Continued

Refugee Stringless (Roger's)—74 Days. For years the trade and canners have been looking for a Stringless Bean having the many excellent qualities of Late Refugee or 1000 to 1. We now offer such a variety in our unsurpassed stock. Absolutely stringless, fully as hardy and productive as the old Late Refugee; seed same color, and retaining all the good qualities of that sort. Vine 15 to 18 inches tall. Pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, meaty, slightly curved and containing 5 or 6 beans.

Tendergreen—(See New Stringless)

Tennessee Green Pod, Brown Bunch or Dwarf Kentucky Wonder—52 Days. Color of seed yellowish brown, flat. Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Dark green foliage. Pods stringy, flat, broad, productive, almost straight, about 8 to 9 and sometimes 11 inches long, wrinkled and slightly depressed between each of the 7 or 8 seeds in the pod. Stock very superior to the average.

GROCERY BEANS FOR BAKING

Navy or Boston Pea—60 Days. A little more dwarf than the Marrow in habit. Pods about 4 inches long, containing 5 to 7 small white beans.

Red Kidney—60 Days. Height of vine, 20 to 22 inches. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 or 6 red kidney shaped beans to every pod. Pods flat, broad, stringy, straight. Only used in dry state.

White Marrow or Cranberry—60 Days. Height of vines, about 18 inches. Two days earlier than White Kidney. Vines coarse and rank in growth with a tendency to run. Pods stringy, flat, straight. Average 5 or 6 almost round, white beans in a pod.

White Kidney—62 Days. Height of vines, about 21 inches. Very dense foliage. Pods 6 inches long, flat, almost straight, and stringy. Seed white.

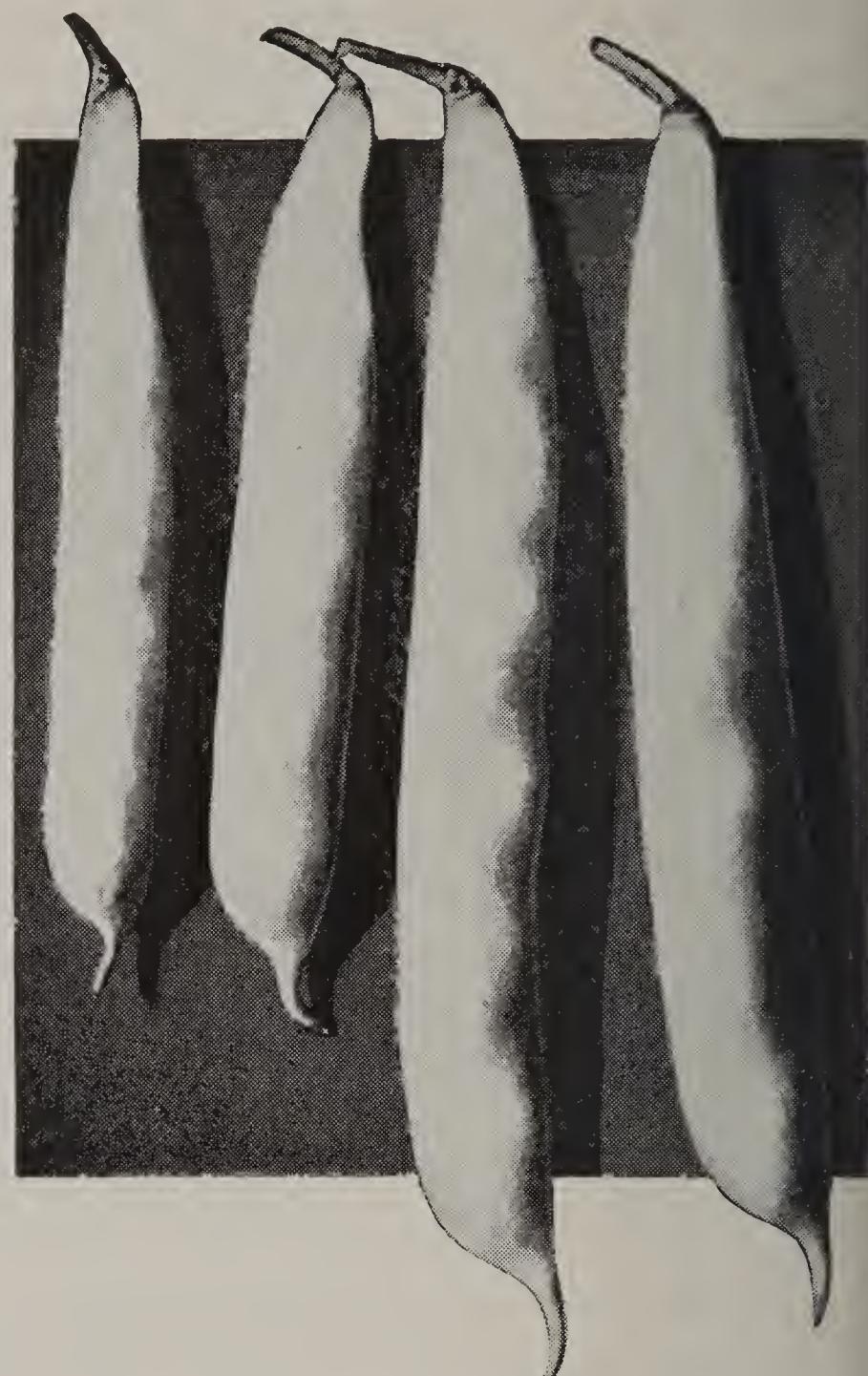
WAX or GOLDEN PODDED

Brittle Wax—56 Days. Color of bean, white with black eye. Pods, round, slightly curved, very handsome appearance, of best quality, extremely brittle, 5 to 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans, light yellow, absolutely stringless, very meaty and fiberless. A great favorite in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Strong growing vine with broad large rough leaves. However, we do not consider it as good a bean as our strain of Pencil Pod Black Wax except for Canners. It has a very attractive pod.

Davis Kidney Wax Stringless—52 Days. Height of vine 15 to 18 inches, beans large, white, kidney shaped. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 or 6 beans. Pods showy, long, flat, almost straight, absolutely stringless, light yellow in color, productive. A decided improvement over the old style Davis which was stringy.

Improved Rustproof Golden Wax—50 Days. Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. See Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax.

LANDRETHS' DELICIOUS WAX—54 Days. This is a splendid, very productive, round podded, meaty, fiberless, Stringless Wax Bean, with extremely healthy vines. This Stock was selected from



A 1936 Landreth Introduction. Old Style Golden Wax Pod on left. Landreths' New Style Top Notch Golden Wax on right

Stringless Green Pod in our Trial Ground at Filer, Idaho. It is the same in every respect as the Stringless Green Pod except that the Pod is a Wax instead of a Green Pod. The dry Seed being identical in appearance to the Stringless Green Pod.

LANDRETHS' TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX—50 Days. Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax was developed by us in our trial grounds at Filer, Idaho. It is a hand cross between the old style Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax and our Landreths' Stringless. The character of the vine in all respects is identical to the Grenell's strain of Golden Wax. The beans are decidedly more white than the old strain and the small eye is brown like the Landreths' Stringless. It is much more resistant to disease than the old type and produced extremely well in Idaho when most other varieties were practically destroyed. The pods are flat, absolutely stringless, and about an inch longer than the old types of Golden Wax. It is a decided improvement on all old strains. Will produce more hampers per acre than any other strain of the old type of Improved Golden Wax. Is absolutely disease resistant and has superseded all the old types of Golden Wax.

BUSH BEANS—Wax or Golden Podded Continued

New Kidney Wax—52 Days. Seed resembles Brittle Wax or Round Pod Kidney Wax, which is dangerous because of possible mix-ups; it is white in color except for a small dark eye, making it desirable for canning. The semi-round straight stringless pods are 6 to 7 inches long, very broad and of good thickness. The vine is hardy and very productive.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—54 Days. Color of seed, black, long cylindrical. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods, round, 6 to 7 inches long, absolutely stringless, very meaty. Fiberless and of the finest quality. This bean is without doubt the best round podded wax bean in the market and no one should be without it in his garden. The pods are very attractive, long, of a bright yellow color, extremely tender. Highly recommended by us.

Round Podded Kidney Wax—(See Brittle Wax)

Sure Crop or Bountiful Wax—58 Days. Color of seed purplish black. Height of vine, 16 to 18

inches. Pods about 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans. Pods golden yellow, flat, not as wide as Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax but longer and absolutely stringless, with little fiber.

Unrivalled Wax—50 Days. Color of seed resembles Bountiful only much smaller. Pods semi-round, stringless when young, deep yellow, narrow, brittle. Lighter in color than Golden Wax. 5 inches long.

Wardwells Kidney Wax—56 Days. Color of seed, white with purplish eyes, kidney shaped. Pods, brittle, of fine texture, about 6 inches long, flat, meaty, absolutely stringless, almost straight, containing 5 or 6 beans in the average pod. Color of pods, golden yellow, very attractive.

Weber Wax or Crackerjack—48 Days. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 5 or 6 beans. Absolutely stringless when young. Pods, flat, long. Seed, yellow with white eye, kidney shaped. Vines, very hardy. A very early, very productive good wax bean, highly recommended to Market Gardeners.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—Not Limas

12 Qts. to Acre; 3 Lbs. to 100 Poles. Set Poles 4 x 3 Feet. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Creaseback White or Cornfield—70 Days. Color of seed, white. Shape, long and narrow. Pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, containing 8 or 9 beans, which are borne in clusters of 3 to 8 pods. Early producers, round, meaty, stringless pods when young. Extremely productive.

Golden Cluster Wax—75 Days. This is one of the best early Wax Pod Pole Beans on the market. Foliage strong, vigorous, with large light yellowish green crumpled leaves. Pods green when young, turning to golden as they mature, borne in clusters, 6 or 7 flattish dull white beans in a pod, fine as a Shell Bean.

Horticultural Pole, London or Speckled Cranberry—72 Days. Sold years ago by this House under the name of Wren's Egg. Color of bean, flesh colored splashed or spotted with red. Dry seed almost round. Pods after they pass marketable condition show a brilliant carmine. Pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 6 or 7 beans, slightly curved, flat to oval, stringy. Used as a shell bean.

Kentucky Wonder Green Pod or Old Homestead—68 Days. Sometimes called Texas Prolific. An excellent climber, producing a long, round twisted, light green, meaty pod of good quality. Early, prolific, tender, solid, stringless when ready for the table, afterwards it becomes stringy. Very hard to equal in a green podded bean. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, sometimes longer, borne in clusters, containing 9 or 10 yellowish brown kidney beans in a pod. The most used round snap-podded Pole bean.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pod—66 Days. Color of seed, dark brown, flattened, shrivelled, usually looks old. Pods long, round, stringless when young, thicker, broader than Green Kentucky Wonder, not so long and not so productive, more showy. Beans closely set in pods. Pods curved, light golden or lemon in color, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded or Burgess Stringless—66 Days. Seed pure white, a continuous bearer, almost rustproof. Pods round, sickle shaped, stringless, inferior to the Kentucky Wonder Green Pod, being less productive and smaller, dark green foliage. Pods, round, green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, containing 7 or 8 beans. Good as a dry Shell Bean.



Kentucky Wonder

POLE or RUNNING BEANS (Not Limas)

Continued

LANDRETHS' TENNESSEE WONDER—69 Days

Sometimes called Egg Harbor, a name given by us over 40 years to mislead the Jefferson Co., N. Y., bean seed growers. Dried seeds, large, flattish, and oval, incurved at eye. Color generally gray, but marked with many black irregular stripes. The pods are 8 to 9 inches long, round light green, tinged with purple. Curved, round to double barrelled in shape. Stringless when fit for table use.

Lazy Wife—74 Days. Seed attractive, glossy white, round. Pods green, borne in clusters, flat, broad, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans. Small foliage, a good, late, productive, stringless pole bean.

Missouri Pole—66 Days. Pods stringy, medium green splashed with red. A good climber. Seed large, oval. Color drab spotted with brown tan.

McCaslan Pole—67 Days. A prolific, early maturing, green podded, pole variety, of excellent

quality. Pods are rather flat and slightly curved, 7 to 8 inches long, thick, dark green, meaty, quite stringless. The shell Beans are a flattish pure white.

Nancy Davis, Striped Creaseback or Scotia—73 Days. Seed Kidney shaped, mottled putty color with dark stripes. Blossoms bright crimson with silver gray hood. Pods green, round, full, creaseback, slightly curved, dashed with purple as the pods mature, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 8 or 9 beans. A good semi-stringless variety. Best variety for planting to Corn. A good climber; productive.

Red Speckled Oval Cut Short—74 Days. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, small dark green, flat, stringy. A favorite in the South for planting to Corn, as it is a good climber. Seeds, gray splashed with crimson.

Scarlet Runner—64 Days. A half round, stringy, broad pod, valuable as a shell bean for food or for ornamental purposes. Not a good runner in the Southern states, color of blossoms scarlet. Pods average $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. A great favorite in New England both for flowers and as a vegetable.

POLE LIMAS

THE FLAVOR OF ALL THE POLE LIMAS IS SUPERIOR TO BUSH LIMAS. Probably Originally a Native of Peru or Brazil. Two Pounds Will Plant 100 Yards; Thirty Pounds Will Plant an Acre. Seed breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Carolina or Sewee—80 Days. Named after the river in South Carolina. A small early variety of Limas, much more used in the South than elsewhere, as a Butter Bean, more vigorous in growth and more prolific than the ordinary Jersey Limas. Very small foliage, short pointed leaves, more metallic green than the ordinary Lima. Pods, about 3 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 or 4 small white beans. Similar to Dwarf Sewee, Henderson's Bush or Baby.

Challenger, Dreer's or Fordhook Pole—89 Days. Beans very full or plump, larger foliage than Jersey Lima, pods not so long as the King of the Garden; nor so early; the original parent of the Fordhook Bush, meaty and good flavor. Pods about 4 inches long, containing about 3 or 4 beans which are similar but not as plump as the Fordhook Bush Lima.

Florida Butter Speckled Pole—77 Days. Plant similar to Carolina. Borne in clusters. Seed small,

buff spotted with reddish-brown. Usually three beans in a pod.

King of the Garden—84 Days. One of the best and most productive Pole Limas, large leaved, good climber. Vine of a branching habit, pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark, large and containing about 3 or 4 beans to the pod. Seed flat, and white with a slight green tinge.

LANDRETHS' LARGE GREEN SEEDED—84 Days. Seed of a decided green tinge, not bleached ivory-white. This green seeded selection is similar to the Jersey Lima of years ago which has never been excelled. The best form of Jersey Limas on the market, for both private and market gardeners, unsurpassed in flavor, of superior quality, averaging 4 or 5 beans to the pod, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

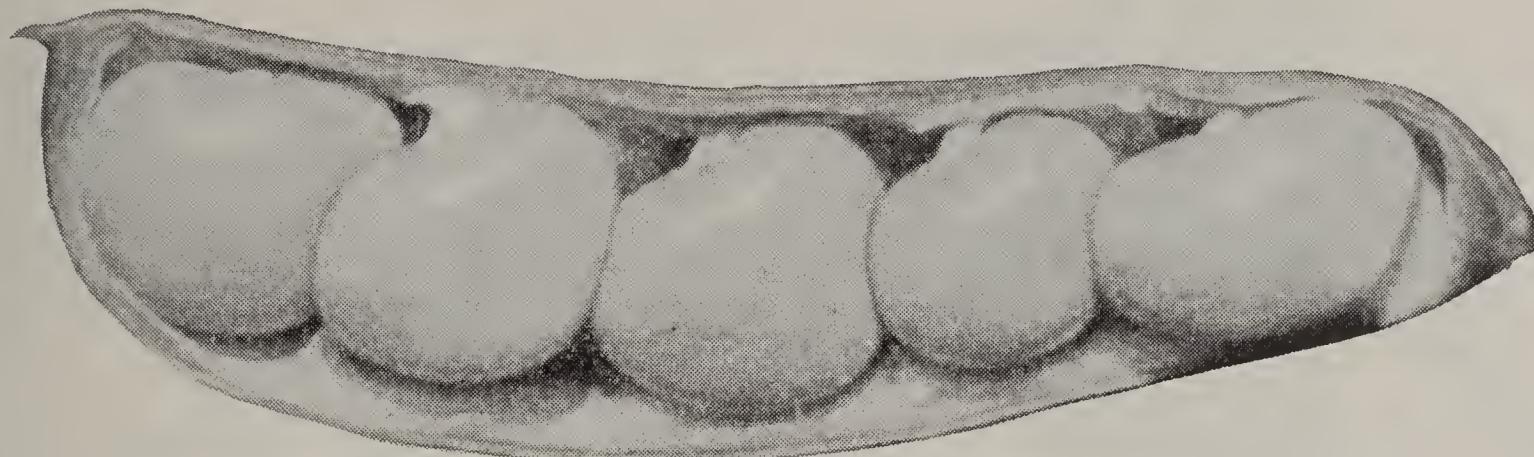
All Landreths' beans are cleaned, handpicked and polished with the greatest care.



Landreths' Large Green Seeded Lima

DWARF or BUSH LIMA BEANS

Two weeks earlier than Pole Limas. Average height of vine, 14 to 20 inches. Two pounds will plant 100 yards of row or 40 to 60 pounds to an acre. No garden should be without one of the following varieties of Dwarf Limas. We cannot recommend them too highly. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas, much easier to raise, as no poles or strings are required. Their flavor, however, is not as appetizing as the old-fashioned Pole Lima. Plant in drills 30 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 4 to 5 inches apart. If too thick, they will not do well. Do not plant in cold ground as they are liable to rot. If possible plant Lima Beans with eyes down. Deeply rooted plants continue to grow after others stop.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—77 Days. Seed more nearly resembling the old Jersey Pole Lima than any other, but a trifle smaller. Flat, usually having the appearance of a cut on both sides of the eye. This is a bean borne in full-sized pods on plants of a dwarf habit. The pods average 4 to 5 inches long and contain an average of 2 or 3 beans, some pods contain 4 beans—maturing for the table about 10 days earlier than the earliest Pole Lima.

Fordhook Bush Lima—76 Days. Seed large, oval, white with a green tinge, plump like the Challenger Pole Lima. Potato lima type. Foliage dark green, bush habit, erect. Average height, 16 to 20 inches, according to soil, quite bushy, branching freely. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 or 4 thick-seeded beans. The most popular of all Bush Limas, both with family and market gardeners in all localities. When planted under unfavorable conditions germination is greatly affected.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima; Dwarf Sewee or Dwarf Carolina—72 Days. Seed small, flat,

white with a tinge of yellow. Height of vine, about 14 inches, compact. Leaves, small and pointed, more of a metallic dark green than any other Bush Lima. Early and very productive. Pods average 2½ to 3 inches in length, contain 3 or 4 small beans. They are of fine quality for so early a bean. Sold years ago by us as Dwarf Carolina. Very popular with Commercial Canners who put up millions of cans of them for winter use, as Baby Lima. Used extensively as a dry shell bean.

Improved Bush Lima—76 Days. Height of vine, 16 to 20 inches. Seed thick, but not as thick as Fordhook. White tinged with green. Very broad, dark foliage. Pods 4 to 5 inches long, medium green, averaging 3 or 4 rather flat beans to the pod. Productive.

Jackson Wonder or Florida Butter—72 Days. Exactly the same in size of seed, character, growth of vine, as Henderson Bush Lima. The only difference is in the mottled brownish color of the seed.

Woods Prolific Bush—70 Days. A larger plant, slightly larger seed than Henderson Bush.

BEETS

Native of Europe, North Africa and Western Asia. Ready for Table Use 45 to 60 Days After Sprouts Appear Above Ground. Three Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row; Twelve Pounds per Acre. Beets are a great acquisition to the family garden, but should be pulled young, before they age. They should be sown early in the Spring, as soon as the ground is tillable for a summer garden, and in July or August for the Winter garden, to enable them to get sufficiently large to be in first-class condition to pit for Winter use. Autumn sown beets are usually much darker in color than Spring sown.

Crimson Globe—65 Days. Deep globular in shape with little crown and a clean cut, small tap root. Skin and flesh of a dark red color with zones.

Crosby Improved Egyptian—55 Days. A choice form of Early Egyptian. Shape, however, much more of a globe. Bulbs when cut are raw beef color. Sweet, tender, of excellent quality. A great favorite with market gardeners. Leaves purple mixed with green. Purple midrib.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected Strain—55 Days. Of great celebrity, because of its merit. Form oval, flesh dark blood with indistinct zones of slightly lighter color. Skin smooth with small tap roots. A favorite beet with all private and market gardeners. Extensively used by canners because of its good dark red color. The most popular table variety today.

BEETS—Continued**Detroit Dark Red Beet**

Early Wonder or Boston Crosby Strain—55 Days. This is one of the earliest of the small table beets for outside culture. It has small leaves, is flat to globe in shape. Bright red skin. Vermillion red flesh with distinct zones of a lighter red. It is of excellent quality, being sweet, tender and free from fibrous roots. It is a Select Improved Crosby.

Eclipse Extra Early—55 Days. Bulbs globed, early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top shaped. Leaves light green, broad with broad orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

Egyptian Extra Early—48 Days. The roots of this Beet develop quicker than any other Table Beet. Bulbs half globular or flat. Roots smooth, dark red. Small tops. Flesh of a purplish red.

Half Long Blood, Bastian Half Long or Phila. Perfection—70 Days. Fine color outside. Excellent color when cut. Tops purple and green in about equal proportion. Very desirable for a late beet and one of the best producing.

LANDRETHS' BEST—50 Days. About 5 days earlier than Detroit, more ball-shaped, altogether a superior sort. Slimmer tap roots, more mouse-tailed. Roots vary from deep globe to round. Flesh deep red, with indistinct zoning, of excellent sugary quality. Skin smooth, free from fibers. Tops small. All gardeners will find this beet of fully double the usual value if they are pulled and served on the table when so small as to be no larger than a silver half dollar. Landreths' Best is very choice for early use, having an intensely red color, delicate texture.

LANDRETHS' EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP

—55 Days. Top-shaped, early in maturity and one of our best sellers. Very desirable in every respect. Skin deep red and very smooth. When cut it proves itself to be one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

Long Blood Red—80 Days. Resists drought better than any other variety of Beet. Color, deep red; flesh, very sweet; roots long, slim with a big shoulder, one third out of the ground.

Ohio Canner—55 Days. In shape more like Crosby Egyptian than Detroit. Inside very excellent dark color, practically free from light zones. A splendid variety likely to supersede other strains.

New Century, Lutz Green Leaf or Long Season. Tops small, glossy green with pink midribs; roots dark purplish red, half long top shape; flesh blood red with indistinct zone. Is a late variety for home use.

SWISS CHARD

Large Ribbed (Dark Green)—60 Days. Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had and often is tough and stringy. The Chard, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost, and will be found a most agreeable dish. One of the best vegetables, the green foliage used like Spinach, the thick-leaved stems cooked like Celery. The roots of this plant are not good for edible purposes.

Lucullus—60 Days. Stalks pure white and thick as Rhubarb. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Very choice. The tops cook like Spinach and the stems like Celery. Cultivation same as Beet.

**Lucullus Swiss Chard**

BEETS—Continued**MANGEL WURZELS FOR CATTLE**

Golden Tankard—100 Days. A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders partly above ground, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh and golden footstalk. The flesh is yellow zoned with white.

Mammoth Long Red—110 Days. Everywhere the most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots grow half above ground, large, long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly.

SUGAR BEETS

Giant Feeding Half Rose Sugar—90 Days. This beet is extremely desirable for cattle—of high nutritive value. The flesh is white, and very sugary.

Klein-Wanzleben—90 Days. Beet sugar manufacturers have united in recommending this as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities.

THE VALUE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL OR TRIAL GROUND

The success of a seedsman depends upon his Field Experience as a worker in a Garden or his familiarity with a Trial Ground worthy of the name. A place in the open fields is like the laboratory to the chemist; where differences can be tested and noted.

CABBAGE

Native of the Western European Coast. Gardeners Can Rely Upon Landreths' Cabbage Seed. **One Ounce Will Produce 1000 Plants.** Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Deep rooting will resist drought, so in setting out cover to the first leaf-stems. Supply plenty of moisture and manure. We suggest that you do not sow seed for an entire crop at one time, as plants of various ages are differently affected by circumstances, and by separate seed plantings you have a better chance to profit from at least a portion of your crop.

Wisconsin Yellows-Resistant Cabbage varieties were introduced by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station to combat the tremendous crop failures at the beginning of this century, and have proven to meet their requirements to prevent the disease commonly known as "Yellows," or sometimes called "Wilt." These strains have been successful in combating this disease.



Marion Market Cabbage

All Head Early—90 Days. Very hardy, large, flat, short stem, solid head, early for its size. Few outside leaves, consequently can be planted closer together than most other large Cabbages. A reliable sort, well named. One of the best of the intermediate varieties. It is one of those varieties which can be planted early in the Spring as well as for late Autumn. One of the best Cabbages on the market.

Charleston Large Wakefield, Landreths' Very Select—80 Days. Specially selected. Very choice and uniform, best of any from any source. One-third stronger grower than the Jersey Wakefield. One of the best early shipping sorts, larger but not so early as the Landreths' Select Jersey Wakefield.

Charleston or Large Wakefield—80 Days. A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by about 10 days and 40 to 50% larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners, owing to its earliness and its size.

Copenhagen Market—80 Days. The plants are very vigorous, short, stout stems, few outer leaves, producing a very hard, round head, very uniform in size and of long keeping qualities. In maturity slightly larger and later than Golden Acre. Produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable.

Marion Market or New Resistant Wisconsin Copenhagen—90 Days. A yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Plants large, coarse, not so uniform or early by ten days as the original Copenhagen, have solid, crisp, tender, round heads. Will produce a crop when non-resistant strains fail.

Wisconsin All Seasons—94 Days. A yellows-resistant strain of All Seasons. Valuable in sections which are infested with cabbage yellows or wilt. Coarser plants than the original All Seasons. A good Winter keeper, producing large, flat, deep hard heads.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8—125 Days. A late yellows-resistant Danish Ball Head, developed by Prof. L. R. Jones, producing larger plants than the famous Danish Ball Head. Heads are inclined to flatten slightly as they mature.

Early Jersey Wakefield—70 Days. A short stemmed, hardy, early cone-shaped heading variety, broad at the bottom with a pointed peak, the leaves leathery and well folded over the top.

CABBAGE—Continued

Early Flat Dutch—90 Days. This variety produces thick leaves, very dark blue in color. Succeeds admirably in Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat.

Early Jersey Wakefield, Landreths' Very Select—70 Days. Specially selected, extra early, choice in all good qualities, earlier than Long Island Wakefield. Heads ovoid, broad at the base and running to a blunt point. Very solid, early. This excellent variety is the surest heading of the very early varieties and most depended upon by the market gardeners of the Southern States for heads to send North in the early Spring. A very superior selection.

Glory of Enkhuizen—90 Days. A small very hard heading solid sort set in a cluster of long, spreading leaves. Outer leaves medium size. Is a hardy grower, a sure header. Many market gardeners prefer this sort to all others on account of its excellent quality and its sure cropping habit.

Golden Acre Yellows Resistant—66 Days. A yellows resistant type of Golden Acre.

Golden Acre—65 Days. Here we have an acquisition, for seed of this variety planted at the same time will mature 5 days earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, besides being larger and much more showy. Plant dwarf, compact. Few outer leaves. Heads very solid; earlier but smaller than Copenhagen. It is conical in shape, short stem and almost rests on the ground.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch—90 Days. Used as an early Cabbage in Texas and the South for the northern market in the Spring. This variety produces early, large, flat, solid heads. A very vigorous plant with a short stem. We offer an unusually excellent strain. Very popular.

Succession or Florida Header—105 Days. An intermediate between Early Flat Dutch and Late Flat Dutch. Slightly later than the second early sorts. Plants are vigorous with short stems; heads large, deep, an excellent quality.

Winnigstadt—100 Days. One of the old hardy standbys, producing a medium size, long pointed or cone shaped, very solid head which is closely wrapped with dark slate colored leaves.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—120 Days. The original strain of this cabbage was obtained by us from Swedish gardeners who settled in Philadelphia, previous to the Revolutionary War. Ever since that time we have been continually re-selecting this Cabbage; we now believe it is second to none of this type. It is late, produces large solid weighty, very uniform heads and is the best cropper.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—120 Days. A large heavy head, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage. No strain is superior and few equal to this. Head is thick, broad, solid, flat. Leaves extend well over the center leaves of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head. We cannot too highly recommend this strain of Large Late Drumhead, but be careful to plant it in a suitable location.



Danish Round Short Stem

Danish Round Short Stem, Amagar or Hollander—116 Days. This variety is considered by many the most popular ballhead, having a shorter stem, and is a little earlier than the ball stem; much superior. It produces a very solid, good quality medium size round head and is very popular with the market gardeners in Cabbage growing districts of northern latitudes. The best late Cabbage.

Drumhead Savoy—100 Days. The best of its class, is as palatable as a Cauliflower. One of the best short stalk Cabbages one can grow. Large size, deep green, flat heads, curly or crinkled leaves.

Penn State Danish Ball Head—120 Days. A late variety developed by Prof. C. E. Myers, of Pennsylvania State College. Productive, late, uniform, attractive, hard heads, six to seven inches deep, an excellent, large yielding Winter variety, resembling Danish Ball Head but heads slightly more flattened.

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch—120 Days. A heavy, hard, smooth leaved, late ripening Cabbage. The head is thick, broad, solid, and slightly rounded on the top, though this variety is what is termed a flat head, as it tends toward flatness. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down alternately, forming a tight, compact head.

Red Dutch or Red Rock—100 Days. Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickling.

Surehead—115 Days. This is a popular strain of the Large Late Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for Winter. The heads are large, round, flat at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and of fine texture. An excellent variety and stands shipping well.

Volga or Stonehead—110 Days. A most reliable late sort, a superior header, smooth leaves, never disappointing, with broad, flat, hard, large, solid heads of excellent keeping quality. Quite distinct in color from other Cabbages, it being a silvery green.

CABBAGE—Continued**CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE**

There are numerous varieties of this cabbage on the market but we believe these are the best of them all. They resemble Cos Lettuce more than any cabbage.

CHIHILI—55 Days. We think this is superior to the other Chinese Cabbage. Heads 18 to 20 inches tall and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick, firm, well blanched, crisp, tender, sweet.

PE-TSAI—70 Days. The leaves are very much crumpled, light green, somewhat resembling smooth Mustard, but with broad ribs. When tied or bunched with raffia, the inner leaves bleach to a creamy white. It is distinct from any American or European cabbage.

WONG BOK—70 Days. A desirable, short, broad, tightly folded head, shorter, thicker than Pe-Tsai, which is 8 to 10 inches tall. Bleaches very well.



Chinese Cabbage

CARROT

Native of Europe. Three Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row; 4 lbs. for an Acre. For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom or as soon as the ground is workable. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, two and a half feet for field culture, when two inches high thin to two or three inches apart. Carrots for the table should be used when young.

Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet or Model—70 Days. Roots about 5 to 6 inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the crown, smooth and tapering. Small top set in a slight depression. Color deep orange red. A fine medium early, half long, stump rooted. One of the best for Market Gardens or Private use.

Chantenay Red Cored or Coreless Half-Long—70 Days. An improvement on the Chantenay. It is the most desirable variety, its core being indistinct. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness at shoulder, flesh reddish orange, tender, delicate flavor. Same size and shape as Chantenay.

Early Scarlet Horn Blunt-Rooted or Dutch Horn—60 Days. A popular early sort. Roots scarlet, a trifle less than 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the shoulder and almost that wide at the base.

Imperator—76 Days. Tops medium size, large enough for bunching. Length of root 7 to 8 inches. Indistinct core. Diameter of shoulder 2 inches. Rich orange flesh, fine for the market gardener, as its narrow or sloping shoulder tapering half blunt end, makes it especially fine for bunching.

Long Orange or St. Vallery—80 Days. This extremely productive carrot frequently grows 10 to 12 inches long, sometimes longer, and produces a root of deep orange color, of about 3 inches diameter at the top of crown, tapering to a slight point. This is a variety used for both table and stock feeding.

Orange Danvers Half Long or Rubicon—75 Days. This is probably the best known variety of Carrot, as for years Market Gardeners have used more seed of this variety than all others combined. It is a broad shouldered cylindrical variety, 7 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the crown and gradually tapers to a blunt type. Color bright orange. Has a rather large core but is very tender and of excellent quality.



Chantenay Red Cored



Orange Danvers

CARROT—Continued

Ox-Heart or Guerande—70 Days. A thick blunt variety, 3 to 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. When full size grows to a diameter of a pint measure but should be eaten when one inch in diameter. Bright orange. An excellent variety.

CARDOON—Long, smooth stalks requires blanching. Raised like celery. Tender roots used as a winter vegetable.—Pkt. 10, oz. 60.

CATTLE CARROTS

Large White Belgian—100 Days. This is one of the very best cattle feeding carrots. Roots smooth, half-long, 8 to 10 inches long with a heavy shoulder.

Large Yellow Belgian—100 Days. Very similar to the White Belgian in form and productiveness, only more slender. More attractive, owing to its yellow color and green crown.

CARROT PACKET 5c

CAULIFLOWER

One-Half Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Moisture or High Altitude Tends Toward Success. The earliest varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. There is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers anywhere when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the Atlantic or Pacific coast or in regions of high altitude as the Catskill Mountains in New York State, where they are grown to perfection. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed. Our seed is of the highest quality.

Early Snowball, Select Strain—95 Days. An extra early sort. Early as any under whatever name. Plants short and stocky, erect, pointed leaves, producing round heads, pure white; extremely early and perfectly solid. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor, and keeping qualities. Leaves, long and narrow. No strain superior to that which Landrdth offers. The most popular variety.—Pkt. 20

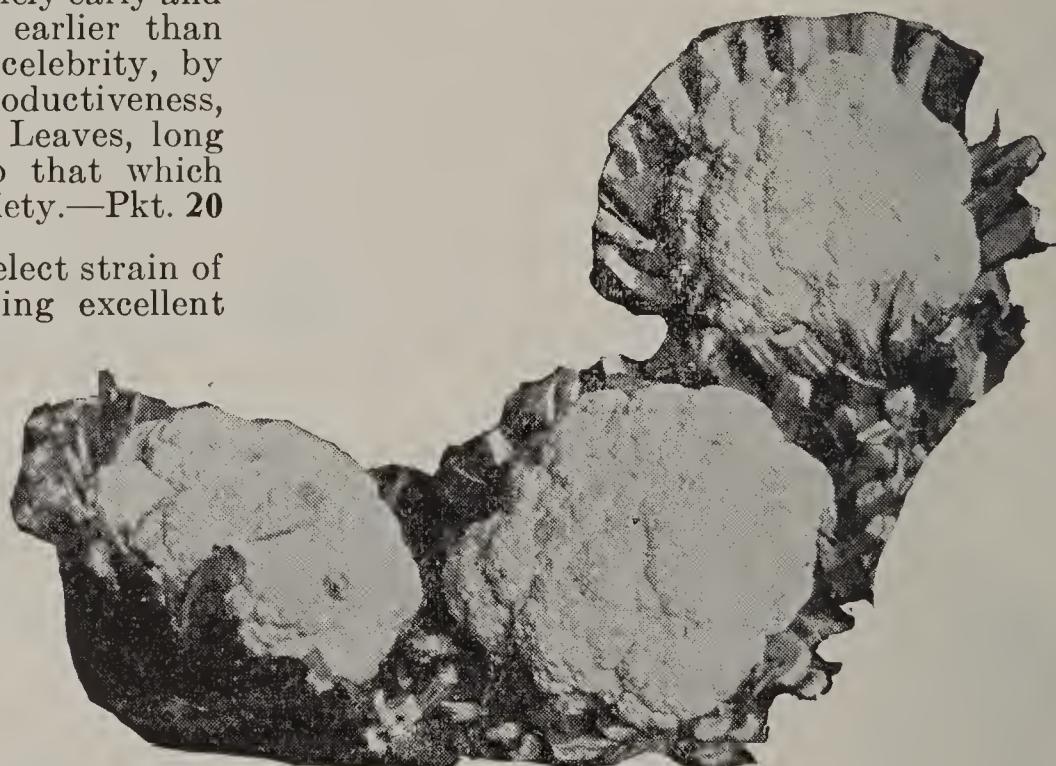
Early Snowball—96 Days. A fine select strain of this well-known Cauliflower, producing excellent heads.—Pkt. 10

Algiers—110 Days. Early, hardy and admirable sort used extensively before Snowball was introduced. Pkt. 10

Half Early Paris—90 Days. A small, hardy sort, very vigorous in growth. Produces a crop while many other sorts fail. Leaves large, small stem and a small but very white head.—Pkt. 10

Lenormands—120 Days. A large, late variety, with well-formed, white, showy heads.—Pkt. 10

Veitch's Autumn Giant—130 Days. Very vigorous, long-stalked, large, dense foliage, stiff heads, long standing; should be sown early.—Pkt. 10



Early Snowball

CELERY

Two ounces of Seed will plant 100 Yards of Row. Maturing in 130 to 150 Days According to Season. Sow thinly just before the Apple tree is in bloom on a finely raked, well-pulverized piece of ground, in a moist place or convenient to water, which should be applied freely during dry weather. The seed should not be covered more than a tenth of an inch. It is quite customary after planting celery to cover the ground with a slight sprinkling of straw or salt hay to retain the moisture. As soon as the seed is sprouted, take the hay or other covering off. Celery seed will not germinate in dry soil; therefore, it is very essential to plant it very early in the Spring. To get a good crop, plants must be removed from seed beds and planted in rows about 4 feet apart, plants set about 4 to 5 inches apart so that the plants when fully developed can be easily worked.

Easy Blanching or Sanford Superb—130 Days. Vigorous, plants medium size, stalks slightly taller than Golden Self-Blanching, white, crisp, thick, brittle, tender stalks, blanches easily, of an aromatic or nutty flavor, foliage very crumpled.

Emperor or Fordhook—130 Days. A Dwarf variety of superior excellence, showy dark green foliage with a golden heart, noted because of its particularly upright growth of unusually thick, stocky stalks, very solid and large, no suckers, sixteen inches high.

ALL CELERY PACKETS 10c

CELERY—Continued

Florida Golden—118 Days. It is an intermediate type; an improvement over Golden Plume. Withstands cold. Ribs round, thick and long. Large full golden hearts. Heavy yielder.

Giant Pascal or Large White—140 Days. A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is productive, consequently profitable. We consider it the best celery for Winter use. It is easy to bleach and when done presents a yellowish, white color, solid and crisp.

Golden No. 14—A selection from Golden Self-Blanching. Popular in many sections, particularly in



Golden Self Blanching Celery

Florida. Heart light golden without a tinge of green, long ribs with plenty of heart. Matures earlier than Golden Self-Blanching.

Golden Plume or Wonderful—115 Days. We hesitate to recommend something to take the place of Golden Self-Blanching, but here we offer something superior. This variety is an individual line selection from Golden Self-Blanching, is five to ten days earlier, produces a larger, thicker and more solid stalk, blanches much more easily, is of richer color, being creamy yellow and lastly, it withstands blight much better. No strain, no matter what the selling price may be, is superior to that which we offer.

Golden Self-Blanching (Tall)—120 Days. By many believed to equal the famous French grown of this variety. It is a big hearted type. The plants develop crisp, tender stalks of rich golden yellow color. It requires little blanching. 26 to 30 inches.

Paris Golden Yellow French Grown Seed (Tall)—120 Days. A solid, golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently, the earliest to develop into edible condition. Thick, solid and crisp, of a waxy golden appearance.

Utah or Golden Crisp—132 Days. A week or ten days earlier to mature than Giant Pascal. Plants compact, solid, thick, with a nutty flavor.

White Plume—115 Days. This is a most desirable, early, handsome Celery. One of the best varieties of Celery in the market, is especially fine for private gardens. No garden should be without this most delicate and delicious variety. It is self-blanching to a great extent—consequently after earthing it blanches very quickly and is soon ready for the table; is tender, sweet, and attractive in appearance.

TURNIP ROOTED OR CELERIAC

Large Smooth Prague—120 Days. This plant is used for the large Turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground; the stems above ground are of no value except to use for flavoring. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as any ordinary Celery, except it is not necessary to earth up the plants.

ALL CELERY PACKETS 10c

SUGAR or SWEET CORN

One lb. of seed for 100 yds. of row. Seven to twelve lbs. per acre. Seventy-two to 100 days from planting to edible condition. No one having a garden should be without a few hills of sweet corn. Please note that the new Hybrids and Top Crossed Corns are all designated with a star (★). These corns are a very valuable asset to the Corn Family. They are uniform in growth and ripening and produce larger yields of extra fine quality ears. Highly recommended by agricultural experiment stations and all Corn Experts. PRICES FOR ALL LANDRETHS' STOCKS OF CORN SEED WILL BE FOUND AT THE FRONT OF THIS CATALOG.

★Bancross P39 (Golden Bantam Top Cross)—83 Days. Grains medium length and golden in color. Height of stalk about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and medium thickness, averaging about 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, short pointed. Rows 8 to 12. This is more resistant and more uniform than ordinary Golden Bantam, and produces a larger yield per acre.

Barden's Wonder Bantam—80 Days. Grains medium length and golden in color. Height of stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft., ears long and thin, average length 7 to 8 inches, mostly 8 rows. This is an improved strain of the Golden Bantam type, with the stalk and ear somewhat longer. It matures about the same time as Golden Bantam, and the quality is just about as good.

Black Mexican—84 Days. The grains are medium in length and black or purple in color. When at eating stage they are white. Height of stalk about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet, ears medium length and thin, averaging 8 inches long, usually 8 rows. As sweet if not sweeter than any of the golden types, and more tender.

★BLOOMCROSS P39 (Topcrossed Bloomsdale Golden or Topcrossed Golden Sunrise)—89 Days. This is identical to Bloomsdale Golden, except that Purdue 39, one of the parents of Golden Cross Bantam, is used as the seed parent and the stalks detasseled, while Bloomsdale Golden, planted in adjacent rows, furnishes the pollen. This makes a superior hybrid which is uniform in ripening and growth, and with a high yield per acre.

SWEET CORN—Continued

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg—95 Days. Grains long and irregular, very narrow and white color. Stalks $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, irregular rows. Considered by many one of the best sweet corns for family garden and one of the most popular varieties used by commercial canners. The silk on Country Gentleman ears is always very red, and it can easily be distinguished by this feature.

★**COUNTRY GENTLEMAN HYBRID—95 Days.** After several years of testing and observation on Landreths' Bloomsdale Farm and other experiment stations throughout the United States, we have decided to offer one Country Gentleman hybrid. This strain is outstanding in increased yield per acre as well as uniformity in type and quality.

Evergreen Narrow Grain—90 Days. This is a popular Evergreen type with very deep narrow grains. Recommended to canners.

NARROW GRAIN HYBRID—90 Days. As with Country Gentleman and Stowells Hybrids, many inferior Narrow Grain strains are offered. Our years of testing and observation have uncovered the best one of these hybrids. Try Landreths' stock of Narrow Grain Hybrid.

Evergreen, Stowell's—90 Days. Grains long and white in color. Height of stalk about 7 to 8 ft. Ears medium length, thick. Average 6 to 7 inches long and short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. This is the standard variety of sweet corn, much more of this variety being sold than any other. It is very popular for home, market gardeners and canners.

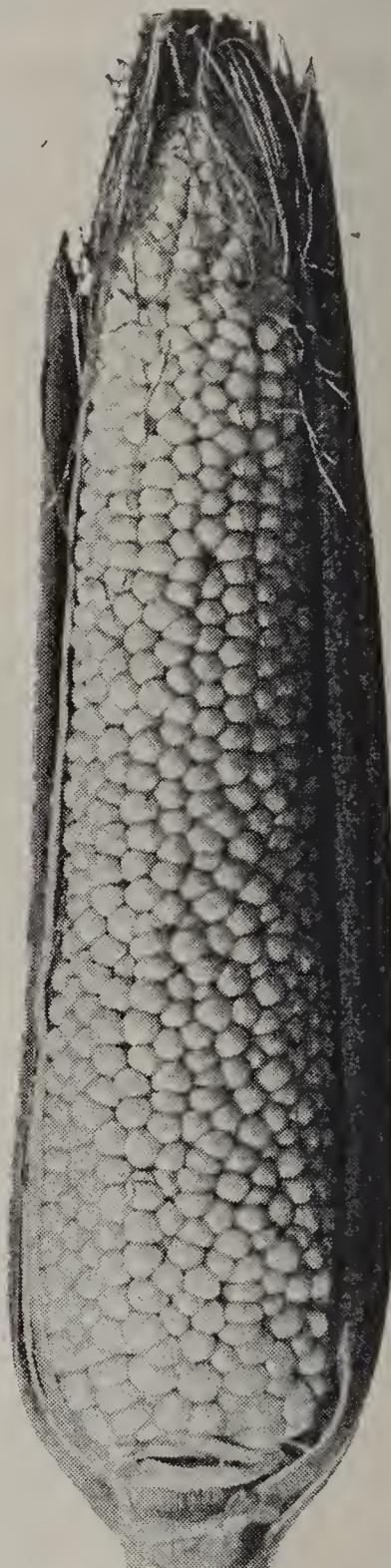
★**STOWELLS HYBRID—90 Days.** There are many hybrids on the market. We have tested the various Stowells types, and observed them in all parts of the country. In our opinion only one is outstanding. We now offer this one to our customers. It will increase your yields and uniformity of your crop.

Evergreen Golden or Bantam—86 Days. Grains medium long and golden in color. Height of stalk $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 ft. Ears, medium length and thick, average 7 to 8 in. long. Rows mostly 10 to 14. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. A good canner's variety.

Golden Bantam—80 Days. Grains medium length and golden in color. Height of stalk 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears medium length and thin, average 6 to 7 inches long and short pointed. Rows mostly 8 or 10. This is the standard sweet corn for quality and is grown by gardeners and canners. Very popular everywhere. Where Stewart's Wilt Disease is present, Golden Bantam should not be used. We have other varieties resistant to this disease.

★**Golden Cross Bantam—86 Days.** Grains medium length, golden in color. A well-known single cross or inbred hybrid produced by crossing Purdue Bantam No. 39 with Purdue No. 51. Height of stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average length 7 to 8 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 10 or 12. An excellent hybrid in uniformity, quality, high yield, resistant to Stewart's Wilt Disease. There are many inferior stocks of this variety on the market, some at cheaper prices. Poor germination, low yield and dissatisfaction may result from buying cheap seed. Get the best.

Golden Giant—88 Days. Grains medium length and orange-yellow in color. Height of stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average 6 to 7 inches and short pointed. Rows mostly 10 or 12. Subject to Stewart's Wilt Disease, and therefore not to be grown where this disease is present.



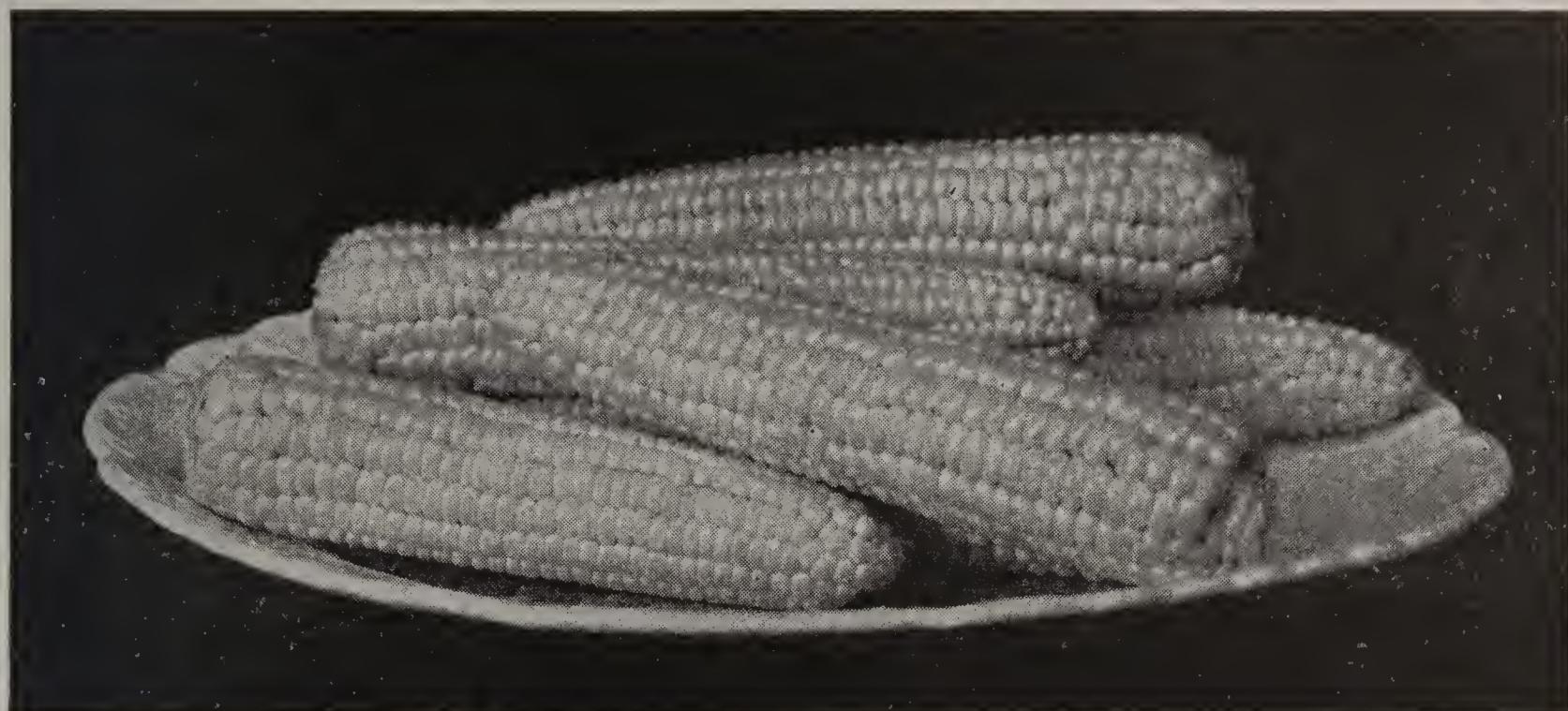
Country Gentleman

Early Golden Sunshine—74 Days. Grains medium length and golden yellow in color. This is a good variety earlier than Golden Bantam. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Ears short and medium in thickness, average 5 to 6 inches and short pointed. Rows mostly 10 or 12. Very susceptible to Stewart's Wilt Disease, and therefore cannot be grown successfully where this disease is prevalent. Since Golden Sunshine is earlier than Golden Bantam many growers use it for a first early. The quality is good.

Howling Mob—82 Days. Grains medium length and white in color. Height of stalk 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears medium length and thickness.

Kendel's Giant or Mammoth White Cory—75 Days. Ears are 7 to 8 inches in length, usually 10 rowed, with white grains.

LANDRETHS' MONEY MAKER—100 Days. Grains medium length, broad, and white in color. Height of stalk 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears medium length and thin, average length 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Cobs small in diameter. Rows mostly 8 to 12. This is the finest quality sweet corn on the market, being of excellent flavor and extremely tender. Fairly resistant to Stewart's Wilt Disease. Very late in maturing. Money Maker should be planted as early as possible. It remains edible for a longer period than other varieties.

SWEET CORN—Continued**Spancross P39 Ready to Eat**

Long Island Beauty—98 Days. Grains medium length, color white. Height of stalk 8 to 9 ft. Ears long, thick and averaging 9 to 10 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. Many years ago Long Island Beauty was produced by crossing Late Mammoth with Stowells' Evergreen. A very popular late season variety with exceptionally large ears. Used principally where market gardeners supply a city trade which demands the most for their money. Fairly resistant to Stewart's Wilt Disease.

★Marcross 6.13—73 Days. Grains medium length and golden in color. It is one of the best for very early planting, producing a good sized ear. Height of stalk about 5 ft., ears medium size and medium to thick, averaging 5 to 6 inches, and tapering. Rows mostly 10 or 12.

★Spancross P 39 (Spanish Gold Top Cross)—79 Days. Grains medium length, golden yellow. The height of stalk is about the same as Golden Cross Bantam, ears about the same length, 7 to 8 inches. There are usually 12 rows of golden yellow kernels of fine quality. Spancross is 5 to 7 days later than Spanish Gold, is more wilt-resistant produces higher yields, and is better quality. About a week earlier than Golden Cross Bantam.

The Vanguard—Improved Howling Mob—72 Days. Grains medium length, color white. Height of stalk 5 to 5½ ft. Ears medium in length, thick, averaging 6 to 7 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 12 to 16. About a week to ten days earlier than Howling Mob. A favorite in New Jersey for a first early sweet corn. Fairly resistant to Stewart's Wilt Disease. Developed by A. L. Richie, a New Jersey grower.

Whipple's Early White—87 Days. A fine mid-season variety. Deep kernels. Desirable for home gardens. Ears 14 to 18 rows. Pure white. Sweet and tender.

Whipple's Yellow—82 Days. Grains medium length, golden yellow color. Height of stalk 6 to 6½ ft. Ears medium in length and thickness, averaging 6 to 7 inches, long pointed. Rows mostly 10 to 14. Another early favorite of the growers but unfortunately it is not resistant to Stewart's Wilt Disease.

★Whipcross P 39 (Whipple's Yellow Top Cross)—83 Days. Grains medium length, golden yellow in color. The height of stalk is about the same as Whipple's Yellow, as well as the length, thickness of the ear and the number of rows of kernels. It is somewhat resistant to wilt and therefore produces a greater yield than Whipple's Yellow. It is uniform in maturing, and the crop is of good quality, better than open-pollinated Whipple's Yellow. This variety is about 3 to 5 days earlier than Golden Cross Bantam.

Whipcross 6.2—80 Days. This is another Whipple Cross becoming very popular as an early Sweet Corn.

Whipcross 39.2—83 Days. One of the best of the early hybrids.

Hybrid Corn must be produced each year by crossing and will not give satisfactory results unless this is done. Do not try to save your own Hybrid seed.

GARDEN CORN—NOT SWEET

Adams Extra Early or Early Burlington—74 Days. Grains medium in length, white in color. Height of stalk 4½ to 5 feet. Ears short and thick, averaging 5 to 6 inches, short pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14. This is a white dent variety that is planted very early in the Spring for roasting ears, not as good quality as true sweet corn.

Adams Early—80 Days. Grains medium length, white in color. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. Ears medium in length and thickness, average 6 to 7 inches and medium pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14. Another white dent variety used for roasting ears.

GARDEN CORN—Continued

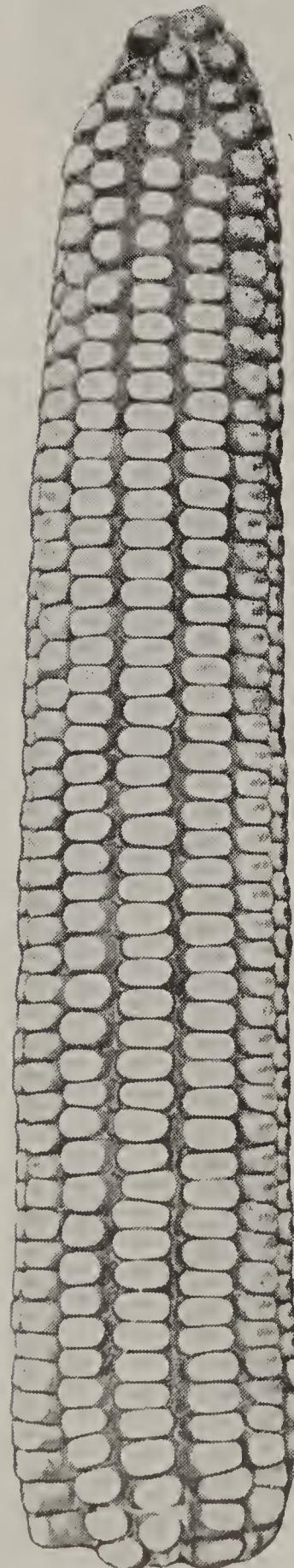
LANDRETHS' EARLIEST TABLE OR EARLY BEVERLY—72 Days. Grains medium length, cream color. Height of stalk $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. Ears medium length, thin, averaging 6 to 7 inches, short pointed. Rows generally 8 or 10. This is a cream colored flint corn that may be planted very early in the Spring for early market, not a true sweet corn.

Truckers Favorite—85 Days. Grains medium in length, white in color. Height of stalk 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ft. Ears medium length and thickness, average 7 to 8 inches, and short pointed. Rows generally 12 or 14. This is a favorite in the South for roasting ears, being a white dent.

Be sure to plant some of our Hybrid Sweet Corn marked with a star.

FIELD CORN

Plant 10 to 15 pounds to the acre or about one bushel, 56 pounds to 5 acres. Originally a native of North and South America. Was grown in Peru centuries ago. We feel that our stocks are superior in quality and germination to the usual strains grown, as they are all grown in Bucks County, Pa., one of the four best corn counties, and Pennsylvania Field Corn is famous. It is all grown from the best hand selected, tipped stock which we select from the various fields which we are growing in this neighborhood. Landreths' stock should not be compared with the cheap field corn, as our aim is to produce better quality, regardless of price.



Bristol Early Yellow

BRISTOL EARLY YELLOW or White Capped Yellow Dent—100 Days. Grains are medium in length, broad, the color being light or lemon yellow with a white dented cap or top. Height of stalk 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ears long, thin, averaging 10 to 11 inches, short pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a white cob. A fine quality corn, highly productive on good soil and even does well on poor ground, giving it the name of "Poor Man's Corn" in some sections.

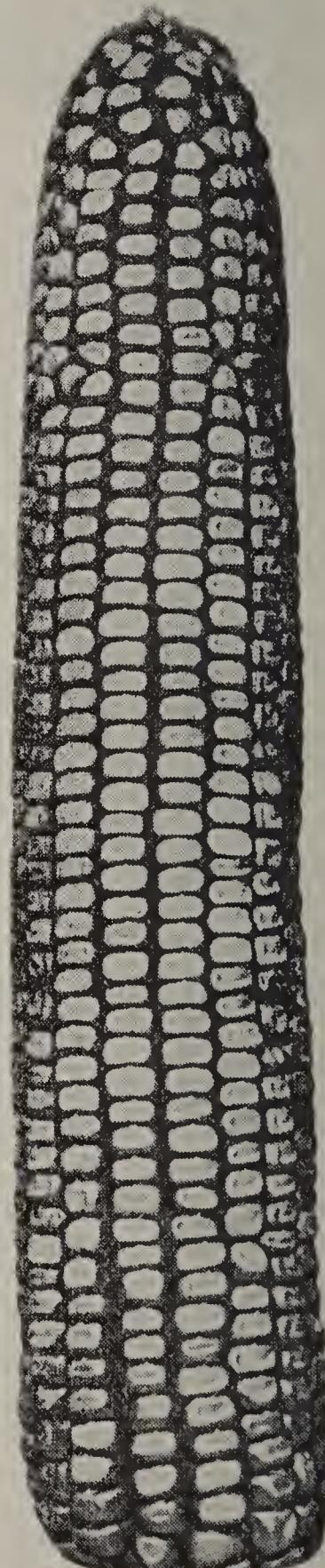
Golden Beauty or Sweepstakes—120 Days. Grains are medium in length and very broad; the color being rich, golden yellow with a rather shallow dented cap or tip. Height of stalk about 9 to 10 ft. Ears medium in length and thick, averaging 8 to 9 inches, short pointed. Rows generally 10 to 14 on a red cob. This variety is similar to Golden Dent but the grains are not so long and are wider than Golden Dent.

Golden Dent—110 Days. Grains are medium to long, medium width; the color being a glossy golden yellow with a distinctly dented cap or top. Height of stalk $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 ft. Ears medium in length and thick, averaging 8 to 9 inches and short pointed. Rows generally 14 to 18 on a red cob, very prolific. It is an excellent corn for ensilage purposes, producing a heavy yield of ears, stalks, and leaves. Ideal for the dairy or general farm.

Lancaster County Sure Crop—110 Days. Grains are medium in length and width, the color being orange yellow on the sides and the shallow dent on the cap or top being yellow. Height of stalk 8 to 9 ft. Ears long, thin, averaging 11 to 12 inches, long pointed. Rows generally 12 or 14 on a red cob. This variety is the most popular of the field corns in this part of the country.

Leaming—105 Days. Top of kernel bright, unglazed, yellow; body of kernel dark yellow and glazed. Germ very pronounced. Height of stalk $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 ft. Ears short and thick, averaging 7 to 8 inches, very short pointed. Rows 14 to 18 on a red cob.

Penna. Long Yellow Flint or 8-Rowed Yellow—90 Days. Kernels flinty, hard and glazed, the grains are amber in color. Height 7 to 8 ft. very early. Often used by farmers to replant, assuring them of getting ripe corn before frost. Ears long and thin, average 11 to 12 inches, usually 8 rows, some 10. Cob white.



Lancaster County Sure Crop

FIELD CORN—Continued

Snowflake or Boone County White—120 Days. White glazed with dull white dented to gourd crown. Height of stalk 9 to 10 ft. Ears borne high on stalk. Long, thick ears, averaging 9 to 10 inches, short pointed. Rows mostly 14 to 18 on a white cob. One of the best ensilage corns on the market. Will ripen in parts of New York where White Eureka does not.

POP CORN

Golden Queen—115 Days. Golden grain, creamy white when popped. Height of stalk 6½ to 7 feet. Two or three ears on a stalk. Length of ear 5 to 7 inches, thin. Practically identical in every way to the Plain White, except that the grain is a golden cream color. One of the popular popping varieties.

Japanese or Australian Hulless—95 Days. Grains long and pointed, and white in color. Height of stalk about 5 ft. This is a dwarf growing sort, producing an abundance of very thick short ears 4½ to 5 inches long. These are closely set with narrow tight grains, some ears having 30 to 40 rows of kernels.

White Rice—110 Days. Grains long and pointed, somewhat resembling rice, from which it takes its name. Height of stalk 5 to 6 ft. 2 to 3 ears on a stalk. A handsome, very prolific variety of white pop corn. Ears 5 to 7 inches long, having 14 to 20 rows of kernels. This variety is considered one of the best varieties of corn for popping purposes.

CORN YIELDS INCREASED 10% BY TREATING SEED WITH NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN JR. 2½ cents an acre for New Improved Semesan Jr. is a trifling investment to increase your corn crop 10%. In 51 tests on Corn Belt farms, this new ethyl mercury phosphate dust produced an average increase of 10% in yield. New Improved Semesan Jr. protects seed field or sweet corn against rotting; gives better stands; reduces losses from root rots. Easily and quickly dusted on seed at the rate of 2 ounces a bushel. There is a measuring spoon in larger sized tins. Costs less than 3 cents an acre. Does not reduce the rate of drop in planting.

CHICORY or SUCCORI

Sometimes Called French Endive
Plant Four Ounces for 100 Yards of Row

Large Rooted or Coffee—100 Days. This variety should not be confused with the Witloof, which is used as a salad, for this is little used as such. Roots when dry are used as a substitute for coffee. Pkt. 10

Witloof or Brussels Chicory—110 Days. The leaf resembles a head of Cos Lettuce, large, thick, stems tightly folded against each other, the heart bleached like Celery. Very popular in Europe.—Pkt. 10

COLLARDS

One Ounce of Seed for 100 Yards of Row
A Loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family

Georgia Southern or Creole—80 Days. Cabbage greens. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery,

made tender by enveloping each plant from the top downward with a large paper or muslin bag during late growth. Stems long, 2 to 3 ft., white or golden. Grown in sections where Cabbages do not thrive. Pkt. 5

Cabbage Collards—90 Days. A cross between a Cabbage and a Collard. Of Georgia origin.—Pkt. 5

CORN SALAD—Sometimes Called Fetticus
Sow Ten Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row

Broad-Leaved (Large Seeded)—60 Days. Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sometimes called Lamb's Lettuce. For quick growing sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn.—Pkt. 10, Oz. 15, ¼ Lb. 40

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass—40 Days. Cut leaved, used for flavoring and as a Salad.

Upland—Gray Seeded—60 Days. Very much resembles Water Cress not only in habit and appearance but in texture and flavor as well. It is rapidly taking the place of Water Cress where running streams are not available. It is a very fast grower and easily cultivated. It will grow in any soil and will produce an abundance of leaves even in a very dry season.

Water Cress—50 Days. A favorite dressing for dishes, a desirable form of Greens. A Perennial

All Packets 10

DANDELION

Cabbaging or Improved Thick Leaf—60 Days. An improved type of an old-fashion plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Pkt 5, Oz. 45

French Garden—55 Days. A good sort, not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging.—Pkt. 10, Oz. 30

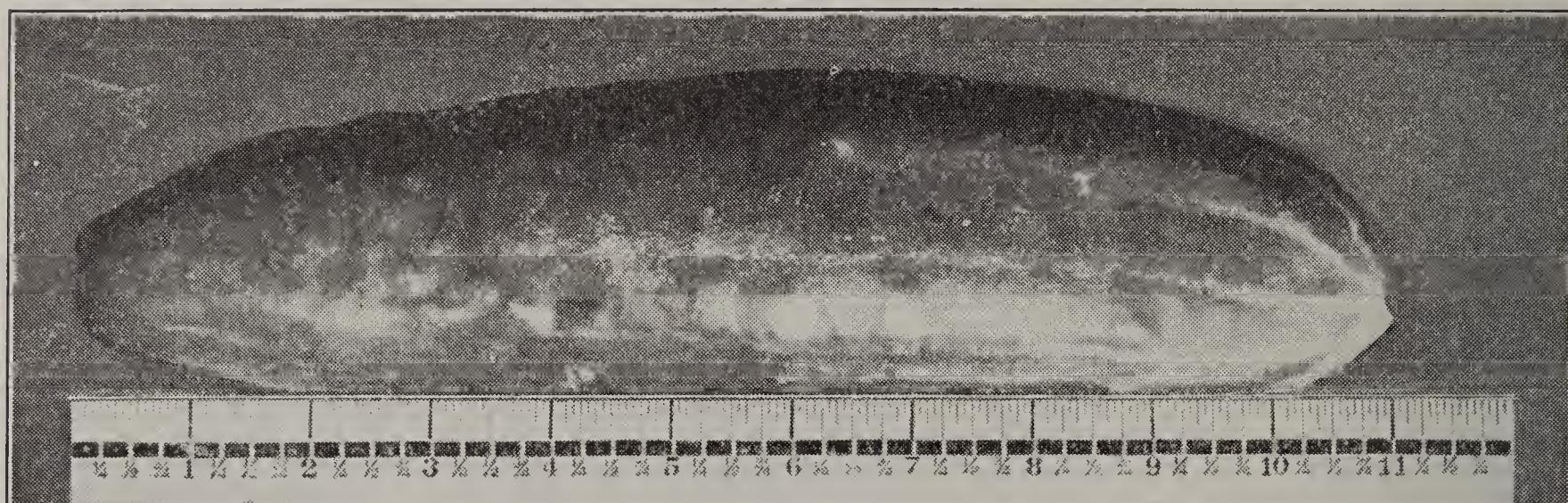


Georgia or Creole Collard

CUCUMBER

Origin not positively known but thought to be in India. Four Ozs. of Seed Will Plant 100 Yds. of Hills. Plant Four Lbs. to the Acre. A Good Crop Cannot be Grown on Thin Soil. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet apart, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom or when danger of frost is past. For pickles plant early in August to get 2 to 3 inch fruit in late September.

Among many people the phrase white spine is not understood. The spines on the cucumber are of two kinds, white and black. They have nothing to do with the outside color of the cucumber for they are simply the little prickly white or black projections on the skin of the fruit.



A & C or Colorado—Take Your Choice

Always Green, It Stays Green, or Black Diamond—65 Days. One of the greenest and earliest of the Long White Spine Varieties. Hardy, large fruited, excellent shape, uniform from end to end. Its extended or long drawn out period of picking has given it a favorable reputation among Market Gardeners. Always to be picked out in a competitive trial as one of the best. Used extensively in Florida to ship North.

Arlington White Spine—65 Days. A cucumber that for years was the standard of perfection of White Spine types. Fruit long, slim and attractive, thicker than Early Fortune, same diameter all over, rather chunky in appearance.

A & C—60 Days. Spines white. A new introduction, probably a selection from Longfellow. Vines healthy, robust and resistant to disease, producing cucumbers about 9 inches long, not quite so large in diameter as Early Fortune or New Hybrid.

Boston Pickle—58 Days. A very productive variety; robust in growth; dark green, paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Chicago Pickle—58 Days. Sometimes called Westerfield Pickle. Vine vigorous, foliage broad. Fruit rounded form, choice green color with smooth skin, few spines. We can recommend this variety as being the most desirable, the sturdiest and hardest of all pickles.

Davis Perfect—70 Days. Here we have a Cucumber of intensely dark green skin but a shy producer of seeds. Flesh very white. Fine for slicing. A most desirable variety for both family and market garden cultivation. Always dark green, smooth skin. 9 to 10 inches long, tapering to both ends.

Early Cluster—52 Days. Fruit borne in clusters of two or three, from which it gets its name.

Early Fortune—64 Days. An early, long, slim, well-shaped, white spine, of a deep green color, retaining green color longer than most other sorts.

Fruit about 8 inches. Very productive. Very choice. One of the best; plant with the utmost confidence.

Jersey Pickle—56 Days. A short black-spined, productive sort, having the reputation of ripening better than any other variety and of holding its color. Early Spring sowing will develop fruit of pickling size 2 to 3 inches, in 50 days.

Klondyke—70 Days. A showy white spined medium early sort. Very dark color, an excellent slicer. Fruit grows 7 to 8 inches in length.

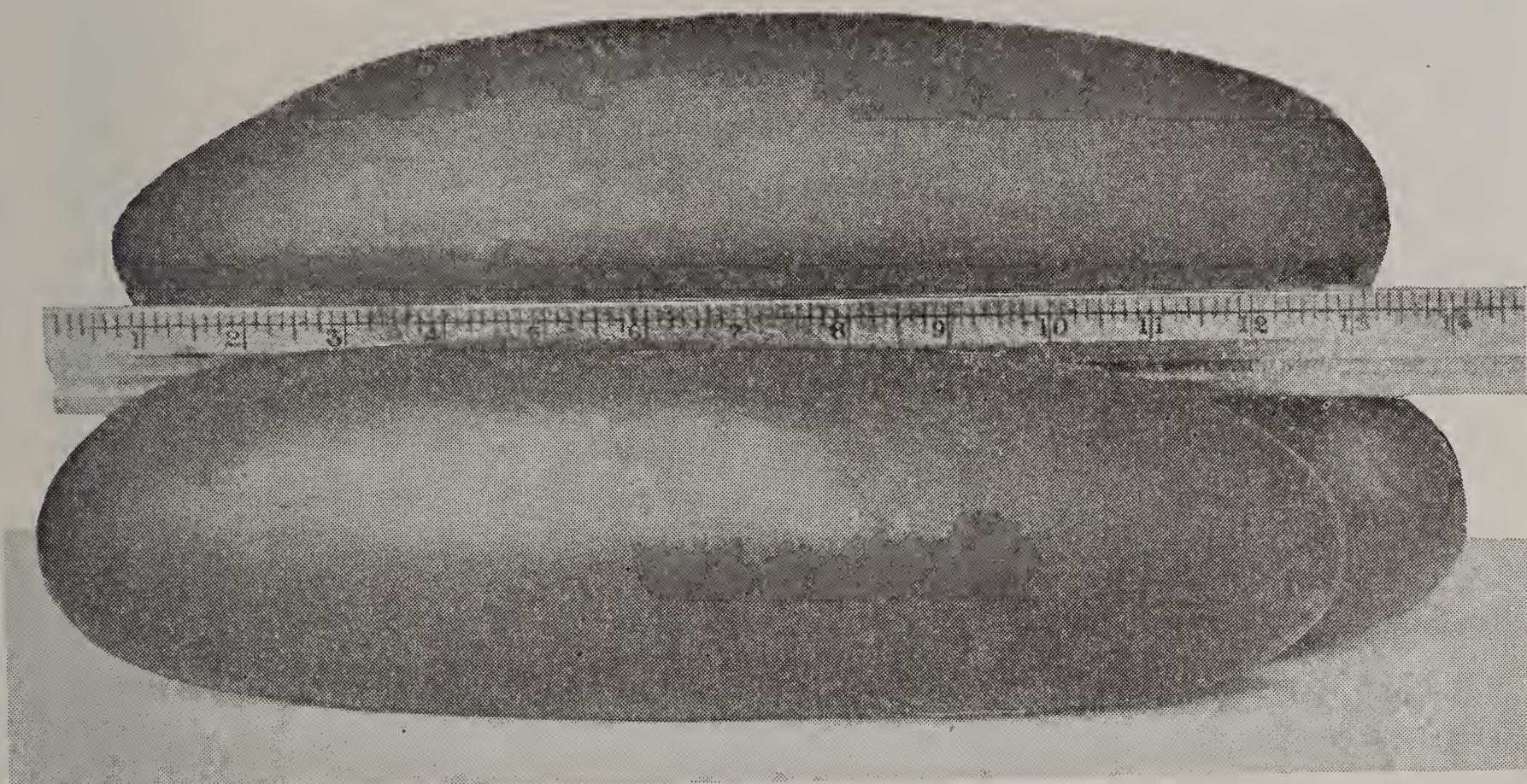
Longfellow or Vaughan—74 Days. This is probably the finest of the large varieties. When mature it measures about 15 inches in length, quite prolific, straight, uniform, is a fine dark green color.

LANDRETHS' EXTRAORDINARY—65 Days. Vine a strong grower, foliage broad leaved, deep green, close-jointed. Does not sunburn. Blooms early and sets fruit in every blossom; consequently very prolific. Fruit $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches long, slightly tapering at both ends. Pickles can be gathered in 50 days. Fine for slicing and can be picked in nine weeks.

Long Green Improved or London—70 Days. A Black Spine variety. Vines very vigorous and productive. One of the best, if not the best, variety for slicing and salting. A very shy seeder; consequently, hard to get farmers to grow for seed; but very prolific bearer. A universal favorite and more largely sold than any long green cucumber on the market. Hardy and disease resistant, fruit 12 to 13 inches long, somewhat pointed at the ends with warts particularly on stem end.

Long Green Turkey—75 Days. Black Spined. A shy producer of seed, but a prolific bearer and is highly recommended to all who put up pickles. Small neck.

National Pickling—56 Days. A fine pickle developed at the Michigan Agricultural College. Dark green, square ended, resembles Snow's Pickle.

CUCUMBER—Continued**Long Green Improved or London Cucumber**

New Hybrid—66 Days. This is identical to Clark's Special or Woodruff's Hybrid. The size and shape are approximately the same as Early Fortune, possibly an inch longer and slightly thicker. It is later than Early Fortune and not as heavy a cropper. It is particularly desirable because of its intense dark green color and shipping qualities.

Short Prolific or Green Prolific Pickle—56 Days. A short-vined, short-fruited, productive variety, producing fruit for pickling in a comparatively short time. Black Spine, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Short vine allows planting in rows as close as $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Snow's Prolific Pickle—55 Days. In appearance of fruit a variation of the Chicago Pickle, but

considerably longer in vine than Short Prolific. The fruit of Snow's Prolific is more uniformly even in diameter from end to end, small, early, dark green, both ends blunt. It has a reputation of being more productive than any of its class and in every way suitable for pickling, consequently used to a very large extent by the best pickle houses.

Straight-8—55 Days. Length about 8 inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Fruit well rounded at the ends. Deep green in color. Free from striping. Symmetrical. Desirable for shipping. An All-America Award in 1935. A Cucumber of considerable merit.

West India Gherkin or Burr—65 Days. Used for pickles only. Form of fruit resembles a horse chestnut burr.

ALL CUCUMBER PACKETS 5c

EGG PLANT

Egg Plant is a native of Africa, years ago in the Southern States called "Guinea Squash." One Oz. of Seed Will Provide Enough Plants for One-Eighth of an Acre. Matures for Table in About 125 Days After Sprouting. Seed breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 12 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

This fruit is one of the finest for the garden on the market. Plants are a little difficult to raise, owing to the fact that the seed germinates slowly. Should always be started in a hotbed, or on a window ledge in the house. After the plants show two rough leaves they should be transplanted 3 to 4 inches apart to give them room to develop, so that after they have gotten sturdy they can be planted in the open garden. If the ground is rich with proper fertilizer, with care it will not be difficult to produce first-class fruit six to seven inches in diameter.

About 5000 plants are required to set an acre. The plants will produce an average of 4 to 5 fruit—sometimes 10—weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Our selection of seed is taken from the best fruit that can be grown and we have no hesitancy in recommending our seed as unsurpassed.

Black Beauty—125 Days. This variety is earlier than the Landreths' Large Round Purple, but it is slightly smaller. It is very popular because it does not lose its black color.

LANDRETHS' LARGE ROUND PURPLE—130 Days. It is productive, vigorous, the fruit often

reaching a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit may be described as chunky, broad at the bottom, flattened —diameter nearly equal to the length. Color when grown on soil of proper quality a deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty.

ALL EGG PLANT PACKETS 10c

EGG PLANT—Continued

New York Improved—130 Days. This is probably the oldest and best known variety on the market. It is early, produces 4 to 6 very large fruit of excellent quality. The fruit is better if grown on a sandy loam.

Florida High Bush—130 Days. We cannot recommend this variety nearly as highly as we do the Landreths' Large Round Purple, or Black Beauty, although it is very popular in some sections. The fruit is not as large nor as round as the New York Improved. Vines 26 to 32 inches, more vigorous, and a continuous bearer.

Manatee Special—115 Days. A distinct Florida development evidently a cross between a Florida High Bush and Black Beauty. The fruit is shorter and thicker than the High Bush.

ALL EGG PLANT PACKETS 10c



Black Beauty Egg Plant

ENDIVE

Native of China and Japan. Sow Two Ounces of Seed for 100 Yards of Row. Plant Three Pounds to the Acre. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 10 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and replant to within 60 days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet apart, and thin the plants to 8 inches. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with a pot to blanch the salad. This is one of the most palatable Vegetables which can be used as a salad as well as a garnish to table vegetables. Endive, when grown properly and bleached with care, will produce one of the best salads that can be grown. Few people appreciate its value.

Endive can be eaten uncooked in salad forms or boiled like Spinach; a distinct flavor and very palatable when bleached. It is of rapid growth, highly esteemed and may be sown, except in Winter, at all seasons of the year. The plants are of rosette shape and can be tied up and bleached pure white like Celery. Especially desirable as a Winter salad. Grown largely by Market Gardeners.



Giant Green Curled or Ruffick Endive

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarolle—90 Days. Foliage broad and flat, 16 inches in diameter—deep green leaves with thick midrib. Leaves are exceedingly palatable when well bleached. Stands dry weather better than any other sort of Endive. We believe that this variety is unsurpassed for salad when it is bleached by an experienced gardener.

Giant Green Curled or Ruffick—85 Days. This variety is sometimes called Oyster, as in the Eastern States where Oysters on the shell are exhibited, it is frequently used as a garnish to display them. This is a hardy growing variety, 16 to 18 inches in diameter, with deep green leaves. When tied up these plants of red footstalks bleach white very quickly.

True Heart or Full Heart—86 Days. An Improved Batavian. Same as Batavian only broader and thicker head at eating stage. Excellent shipping qualities for market gardener.

White Curled—96 Days. A distinct variety of white or light-colored leaves. More delicate and smaller in form than the large green curled. Less astringent than the green; is slightly easier to bleach.

Value in Seeds

The Value of Seeds is not shown in appearance. They may be clean, bright, plump, but worthless. Seed buying is a matter of confidence. Confidence in the Seed Merchant on the part of the planter. The price of the Seed is of little consequence, the quality of the Seed is of great importance.

ALL ENDIVE PACKETS 5c

Landreths' GRASSES of Proven Quality



**11th Hole—Spring Mill Course, Philadelphia Country Club, Scene of the
1939 National Open Tournament**

The Secret of Producing Velvet Turf

HOW can I obtain a velvet turf? This question is asked every seedsman thousands of times a year. First of all, know something about your soil. Litmus or Litmus paper may be obtained in small quantities from most druggists. Allow this liquid or paper to come in contact with your soil in various parts of the lawn. If it turns very blue, then it is too alkaline and should have a fertilizer to control this condition. If it turns very red it is too acidic and should have lime applied. Provided it remains about the same color, of course there is little to fear, although a *slightly* acidic soil is desirable. If you have difficulty ascertaining the condition of your soil, your seed dealer will be glad to aid you. If the local seedsman cannot help, mail a small sample of your soil to D. Landreth Seed Company or your State Experimental Station. We urge the use of Arsenate of Lead on lawns which are located in the Japanese Beetle area. This is important as no matter how good the seed may be, your grass cannot thrive on grub infested soil. As an all purpose fertilizer for lawns we recommend our LANDGRO Brand which affords the plants a *complete* meal.

Level the ground as best you can and if planting in Spring or Summer wait two weeks before sowing seed in order that some of the weeds may start to grow. These should then be dug out. This delay is not necessary in Fall planting, as there is little to fear from weeds at that time.

It is just as natural for grass to grow on a lawn as it is for hair to grow on a head. In both cases, however, certain conditions may destroy or prevent the growth.

Sow the seed evenly, allowing 100 to 125 pounds per acre for best results, or about one pound for 300 square feet. In renovating lawns as much seed need not be used. When watering during the Summer months be sure to soak the ground and do not sprinkle as this tends to bring the roots to the surface. Do not cut new grass (with the exception of Creeping Bent) until it is 2 inches in length and established lawns do best at $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Landreths' Grass Seeds are tested by government agencies or approved laboratories for purity and germination. They are field-tested on our Bloomsdale Experimental Farm at Bristol, Pennsylvania, and are imported from the finest growing districts in the United States and abroad.

On page 22 may be found the correct mixtures for use under certain conditions. To plant an ordinary lawn mixture in the shade is like running your automobile on kerosene. The car may run for a short time or perhaps not at all. Landreth Shady Place is really different from the other mixtures and actually contains the grasses which you see growing under the trees in a wild state in almost every pasture. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has issued special formulas for shade and other unusual conditions, as have many other institutions in various sections of the country. Ask your seed dealer to write the D. Landreth Seed Company for special mixtures for your particular conditions if you do not see what you want listed in this catalog. We have hundreds of formulas known to be good and we can enable you to grow grass where many fail.

Quality Seed Deserves a Carefully Prepared Seed Bed

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Ask for prices on Special Mixtures made up according to your own formula



Packed in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. Cartons, and 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lb. Bags. Grass Seed which is fresh and clean, free of weed seeds, is cheapest in the end.



Superior Bent Mixture—Containing the famous Creeping Bent Seed, this lawn mixture is recommended where something outstanding is desired. Only grasses which grow year after year are used and Clover may be inserted, or not, according to the customer's desire. Lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.90, 10 lbs., \$5.60, 20 lbs. \$11.00, 50 lbs. and over 50c per lb.

LANDRETHS' NEVER DIE—A reputation for satisfaction extending over many years makes this mixture one of the most famous and fastest selling on the market today. Contains only proven perennial grasses of beauty and service, including Creeping Bent. White Dutch Clover will be supplied unless the customer requests Clover be omitted. For further description see front inside cover of this catalog. Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.40, 10 lbs. \$4.50, 20 lbs. \$8.00, 50 lbs. and over 35c per lb.

Fairmount Park—A well-known formula of tested durability producing a heavy, thick turf and a good sod throughout the growing season. Lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90, 10 lbs. \$3.60, 20 lbs. \$7.00, 50 lbs. and over 28c per lb.

Bloomsdale—This mixture is composed of an old-fashioned formula of Kentucky Blue and Fancy Recleaned Red Top. Turf produced from this seed grows better with each succeeding year. Does not contain Clover unless specially ordered. Lb. 38c, 5 lbs. \$1.85, 10 lbs. \$3.50, 20 lbs. \$6.50, 50 lbs. and over 27c per lb.

Evergreen—This is a quick growing mixture, free of noxious Weed Seeds and low in Inert Matter. You will be pleased with its results. Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70, 10 lbs. \$3.20, 20 lbs. \$6.00, 50 lbs. and over 26c per lb.

New York Park—Sold by Landreth for many years. Entirely satisfactory for a low price seed. Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.60, 20 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. or over 23c per lb.

Popular—Very quick growing—satisfactory for the price. Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.30, 20 lbs. \$4.40, 50 lbs. and over 20c per lb.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FORMULAS

Shady Place—If possible, plant this mixture very early in the Spring or late in the Autumn for best results. There is no such thing as a cheap genuine shade mixture, although some cheap grasses are offered as so-called shady. Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.40, 10 lbs. \$4.50, 20 lbs. \$8.00, 50 lbs. and over 38c per lb.

Terrace or Embankment—Grasses with deep roots which are particularly drought resistant are necessary for the successful growing of grass on hillsides. If possible, protect with cloth after planting to prevent washing from rains until grass is established. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.15, 10 lbs. \$4.20, 20 lbs. \$7.75, 50 lbs. and over 35c per lb.

Seashore—Composed of grasses recommended for good results on sandy soil by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.15, 10 lbs. \$4.20, 20 lbs. \$7.75, 50 lbs. and over 35c per lb.

Cemetery Mixture—A specially designed blend of grasses containing a large proportion of Fescue which has proven successful in the sun and shade and withstands drought. Lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.40, 10 lbs. \$4.50, 20 lbs. \$8.00, 50 lbs. and over 35c per lb.

Pasture—Contains seed producing permanent, dense and deep-rooting turf and clover of inviting, sweet and nourishing quality. Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70, 10 lbs. \$3.20, 20 lbs. \$6.00, 50 lbs. and over 27c per lb.

Southern Winter—Used extensively in the South and contains Rye Grass and Bermuda. Lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.30, 20 lbs. \$4.40, 50 lbs. and over 19c per lb.

Athletic Seed Mixtures

It is important to have grasses which have long, tough roots and are able to withstand sharp spikes, cleats and drought. In preparing these mixtures we have consulted numerous experts and groundsmen, and have taken all types of soil and climate into consideration. Landreths' Athletic Mixtures do not contain clover unless ordered specially. Planting good seed is only one important step toward success. The knowledge of proper maintenance of sport turf is a necessity also. We can duplicate any seed mixture and will gladly blend your favorite formula.



View of the famous Germantown Cricket Club, "Manheim," Philadelphia, with the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Courts shown before the erection of stands which hold 10,000 people. Landreths' Seeds have been used here for many years.

TENNIS AND GOLF

Landreths' Ruffwear—This mixture contains a number of grasses properly blended to withstand the dry spells of July and August and the rainy season of Spring. It is used on all parts of the tennis court and golf course fairway, proving the sportsman's delight as it remains green the entire playing season and is designed for rough wear. Lb. 60c, 50 lbs. \$25.00, 100 lbs. and over 45c lb.

Easy Eagle—The putting green supreme is formed after seeding with this Mixture. It contains the finest bent grasses and is smooth, lasting and continually green. Construction, fertilization and treatment recommendations gladly given without charge. Lb. \$1, 50 lbs. \$45, 100 lbs. and over 80c lb.

BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, SOCCER AND FIELD HOCKEY

Landreths' Athletic Field—A mixture which will withstand the hard and steady wear from cleats and spikes. The grasses contained are hardy and durable. Lb. 45c, 50 lbs. \$20, 100 lbs. and over 35c lb.

AIRPORT

Keystone State—The grasses used to produce this mixture are those which are particularly recommended by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Lb. 35c, 50 lbs. \$15, 100 lbs. and over 25c lb.

QUANTITY OF GRASS AND CLOVER TO SOW PER ACRE

As recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture	Lawns		Pastures		As recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture	Lawns		Pastures	
	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures		Planted Alone	In Mix- tures	Planted Alone	In Mix- tures
Bermuda.....	125-150	.....	6-8	5-6a	Fescue, Meadow.....	.....	.....	20-25	5-6
Bent Grass, Colonial.....	125-150	10-15	.....	.....	Fescue-Red, Creeping.....	100-125	.....	16-20	.....
Blue Grass, Canadian.....	.....	.....	20-25	5-6	Fescue-Sheep.....	.....	50-70	.....	.....
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	.....	50-70	20-25	5-6	Orchard Grass.....	.....	.....	20-25	4-8
Clover, White Dutch.....	.....	6-7	8-10	3-6	Red Top, Fancy Recleaned.....	.....	10-15	10-12	2-4
Clover, Alfalfa.....	.....	.....	15-20b	.....	Rough Stalked Meadow.....	50-75	50	20-25	5-6
Clover, Crimson.....	.....	.....	15-22	12-15	Rye Grass, Domestic.....	175-200	10-15	25-30	3-4
Clover, Alsike.....	.....	.....	8	2-4	Rye Grass, Italian.....	.....	10-15	25-30	3-4
Clover, Red.....	.....	.....	10-15	2-6	Rye Grass, Perennial.....	.....	10-15	25-30	3-4
Clover, White Blossom Sweet.....	.....	.....	15-25	.....	Rye Grass, Pacey's.....	.....	25-30	3-4	.....
Fescue, Chewing's.....	50-70	.....	.....	.....	Timothy.....	.....	12-15	4-5	.....

aWith Lespedeza.

b8-10 in dry farming areas.

See description of grasses for additional information.

GRASS, CLOVER and FARM SEEDS

These Prices are Subject to Market Change. Ask for Special Prices on Large Quantities. All Seed Tested and Analyzed by Official Agencies.



Grass Seed Harvest Time

Write us in regard to your turf problems

Bent, Colonial—Astoria, Rhode Island, New Zealand and Prince Edward Island Bents (*Agrostis tenuis*)—This is one of the most popular bents used today. Good turf may be produced in one season. It is adapted to both moist and dry soils, clay and sandy soils if well drained, resistant to cold and fairly tolerant of heat and acid soils. It is upright in growth and cannot be classified as a true creeper in the East. Used for golf greens, fairways and lawns. Our stock is Blue tag certified by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. 32 lbs. per bu. 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. \$1.25 per lb., 50 lbs. or over \$1.15 lb.

Bent, Seaside (*Agrostis palustris*)—The seed we offer is Blue Tag Certified by the Oregon Agricultural Department and is grown in Coos County. It is a true creeping bent. This bent is particularly recommended as the most satisfactory for golf putting greens. 32 lbs. per bu. 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. \$1.20 per lb., 50 lbs. or over \$1.10 lb.

Bent, South German Mixed—This bent withstands hard usage and is composed of about 75 percent Colonial Bent, 15 percent Velvet Bent and 1 percent Creeping Bent. It is recommended for the shade as well as the sun. 20 lbs. per bu. 4 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. \$1.35 per lb., 50 lbs. or over \$1.20 lb.

BENT, LANDRETH VELVET (*Agrostis Canina*)—Our own strain. Supply limited. Most outstanding of the bents. Best for shaded areas. Most beautiful grass in the world. 3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. \$3.50 per lb.

Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*)—35 lbs. per bu. A very rapid creeper. Used in the South. Not very hardy in the North. Perennial. 45c per lb., 35c for 50 lbs. or over.

Blue Grass, Annual (*Poa annua*)—Makes splendid turf spring and fall, but disappears entirely in very hot weather. Readily re-seeds even when cut close. Should be used only with other grasses. 80c per lb., 60c for 20 lbs. and over.

Blue Grass, Canadian (*Poa compressa*)—14 lbs. per bu. For general use inferior to Kentucky Blue. Superior in dry, shady or impoverished soils. Good pasture grass. Perennial. 40c per lb., 30c for 50 lbs. or over.

Blue Grass, Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*)—14 lbs. per bu. 98% pure. Used a great deal for lawns. Produces a good nutritious pasturage. Deep rooting and attractive color. Perennial. 30c per lb., 25c for 50 lbs. or over.

Fescue, Chewing's (*Festuca chewings*)—New Zealand Grown. 24 lbs. per bu. This grass succeeds in all kinds of soils. We now import it in refrigerator boats assuring high germination. Excellent shade grass particularly in light soils. Perennial. 95c per lb., 85c for 50 lbs. or over.

Fescue, Fine Leaved (*Festuca tenuifolia*)—A variety of sheep fescue. It is an excellent shade grass, tolerant of heat and dry soil. Dark green in color. Perennial. 90c per lb., 80c for 50 lbs. or over.

Fescue, Meadow or English Blue (*Festuca pratensis*)—24 lbs. per bu. Known as Evergreen Grass. Used for pastures and lawns. Perennial. 30c per lb., 25c for 50 lbs. or over.

Fescue, Genuine Creeping Red (*Festuca rubra*)—15 lbs. per bu. Do not confuse this with the ordinary Red Fescue. It is the true creeping type with dark green, narrow blades. Forms a dense, velvety turf free from weeds and is adapted to shade and reasonably poor soil. \$1.00 per lb., 90c for 50 lbs. or over.

Fescue-Sheep, Ordinary Red, or Hard (*Festuca ovina*)—14 lbs. per bu. There is a slight difference between the strains of Sheep, Ordinary Red (not Creeping) and Hard Fescue, but of recent years the strains have been substituted so regularly and have been so mixed that we are offering only one strain. It is excellent for pastures and withstands much heat and drought. 55c per lb., 45c for 50 lbs. or over.

FARM SEEDS—Continued

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)—14 lbs. per bu. A very valuable pasturage and hay grass. Perennial. 35c per lb., 30c for 50 lbs. or over.

Red Top, Fancy Recleaned (*Agrostis alba*)—32 lbs. per bu. 97% pure. Sometimes called Herds Grass. Grows best in rich, moist soils. Excellent for lawn, hay or permanent pasture. Biennial. 30c per lb., 25c for 50 lbs. or over.

Red Top, Ordinary or Unhulled (*Agrostis alba*)—30 lbs. per acre. 14 lbs. per bu. See Fancy Red Top. 20c per lb., 15c for 50 lbs. or over.

Rough Stalked Meadow (*Poa trivialis*)—14 lbs. per bu. This is known as "The blue grass of the shade," being adapted for shady places. Same family and characteristics as blue grass. Not for sunny places, except in damp lowlands. 60c per lb., 50c for 50 lbs. or over.

Rye Grass, Domestic—24 lbs. per bu. 99% pure. For most purposes inferior to other rye grasses. Part annual and part perennial. 20c per lb., 15c for 50 lbs. or over.

Rye Grass, Italian (*Lolium italicum*)—24 lbs. per bu. True imported strain. Good for a quick hay crop. Annual. 25c per lb., 20c for 50 lbs. or over.

Rye Grass, Perennial (*Lolium perenne*)—Often called English Rye Grass. 24 lbs. per bu. Succeeds as a pasturage, hay crop or lawn grass on almost any soil. Perennial. 25c per lb., 20c for 50 lbs. or over.

Rye Grass, Pacey's Strain (Perennial)—Best of Perennial Rye Grasses. 99% pure. 30c per lb., 25c for 50 lbs. or over.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*)—45 lbs. per bu. Used with Red Top for pastures but is not recommended for growing alone. Perennial. 15c per lb., \$4.00 per bu.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)—60 lbs. per bu. Used extensively for lawns. We recommend in using this as pasturage to include some perennial grass. Perennial. 70c per lb., 60c for 50 lbs.

WHITE CLOVER—Wild Kentish Strain. A splendid clover for pastures. The seed is imported direct from the "old country." \$2.00 per lb., \$1.75 for 10 lbs. or over.

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*)—20 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial. 45c per lb., 40c for 30 lbs.

Alsike (*Trifolium hydridum*)—8 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Perennial. 40c per lb., 35c for 30 lbs.

Crimson or Scarlet (*Trifolium incarnatum*)—20 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Annual. 30c per lb., 20c for 30 lbs.

Red (*Trifolium pratense*)—12 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Domestic. Perennial. 35c per lb., 28c for 30 lbs.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom (*Melilotus alba*)—18 lbs. per acre. 60 lbs. per bu. Biennial. 20c per lb., 18c for 30 lbs.

MIXED CANARY BIRD SEED—15c per lb.

MILLET—German and Hungarian. 10c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS—10c per lb.

VETCH—Hairy, Winter and Common. 15c per lb.

SOY BEANS—Black Wilson. \$1.75 per bu.

COW PEAS—Whippoorwill—\$3.00 bu.

Ask for Prices on Large Quantities

THE CRAB GRASS MENACE

The greatest problem which confronts lovers of beautiful lawns over a large portion of the United States is the control of fall grass and crab grass. Often lawns which are superb during Spring and early Summer become rank during the late Summer and turn brown with Autumn. We could write a book on this subject and then find much material omitted, but we wish to discuss briefly this menace.

So far as we know, regardless of source or price, there is not a single fall or crab grass seed in any lawn grass mixture of seeds. This is due to the fact that our grass seeds are mostly gathered from sections where these pests are not known or harvest time is so early the fall and crab grasses have not yet gone to seed. We can also assure customers that there is no lawn grass plant which actually turns into fall or crab grass.

There are many tips to help you defeat this enemy of fine lawns. Space will not permit us to list very many. Fall and crab grass are annuals and as such, the plants completely die every year. The damage is caused by the seed they drop which lies dormant in your soil (or a neighbor's) and produces new plants the following year. For this reason it is useless to destroy plants after they have seeded. One's only hope then is to use a burner which through intense heat will kill seeds in the soil. The attack should start before these plants go to seed. It may help to let the grass grow tall and then cut close catching the leaves or blades at the time seed is forming and burn the cuttings. It will help to scalp the lawn before plants go to seed. If only a small space is affected, the plants may be dug. The use of chemicals such as Sodium Chlorate has proven of great value on large areas. Special information on this type of control will be sent by D. Landreth Seed Co., if requested. The best obtainable seed, proper watering (not sprinkling), good drainage, balanced feeding, a thick stand of turf, elimination of crab grass before it goes to seed, will entirely control the pest and a perfect carpet of velvety turf will follow. Good luck!

KALE or BORECOLE

Native of Europe. One Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. This is a very valuable plant for greens. A curly, loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family.

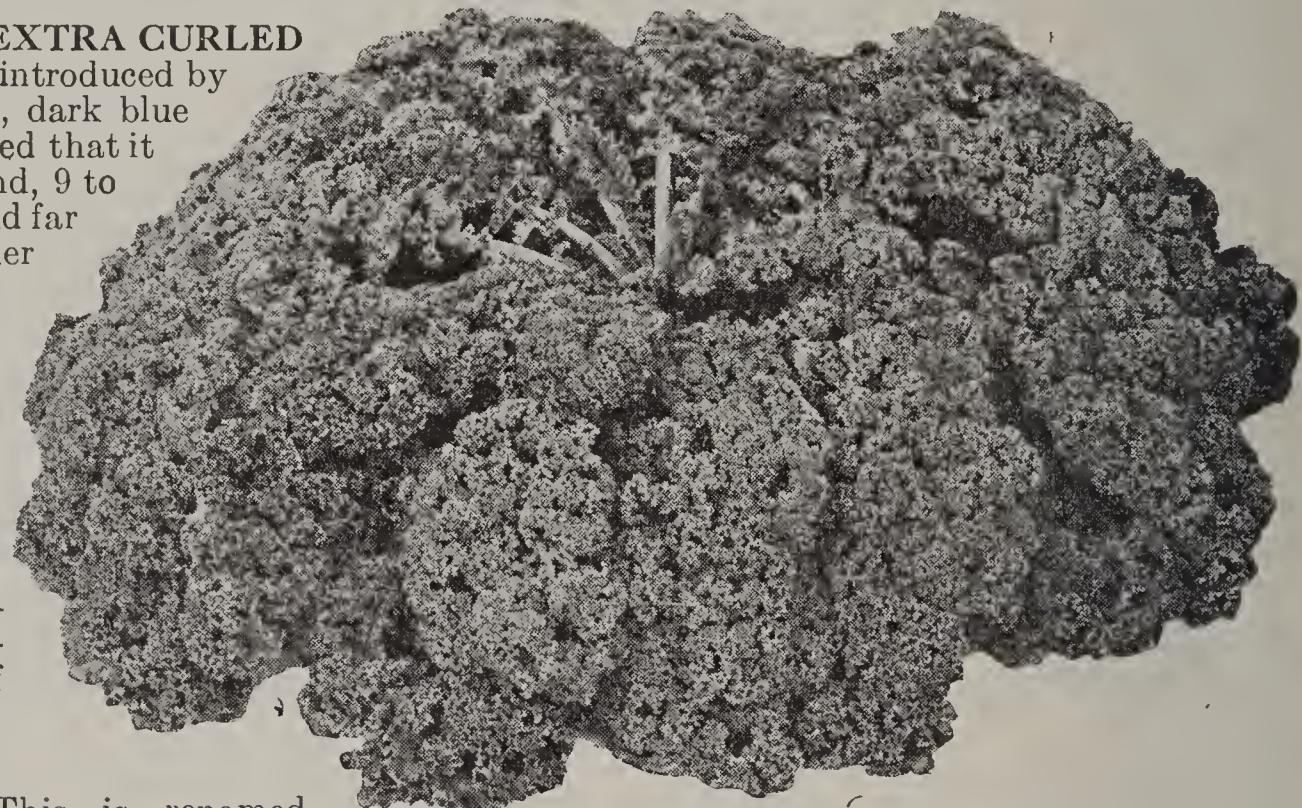
Sow in the early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf, again in the early Autumn. Drill in rows of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, thin to 8 or 10 inches, according to vigor of variety. It is a great favorite in the Southern States, grown very extensively at Norfolk, Virginia, and in Texas, for shipment to the North in Winter.

BLOOMSDALE DOUBLE EXTRA CURLED

—50 Days. A superior sort, introduced by us in 1894, being very curly, dark blue green, hardy, so short stemmed that it rests practically on the ground, 9 to 11 inches broad, spreading and far denser in foliage than any other sort. Plants broader than a bushel basket and seem to hug the earth. More hardy than Dwarf Curled Scotch, passing unharmed through the severest Winter as far north as Philadelphia. 9 inches high. The Bloomsdale Kale is more hardy than the Scotch Kale, retaining its good color after cutting and throughout days of transportation.

Blue Kale—50 Days. This is renamed Bloomsdale Kale raised in Europe. Not equal to the strain we raise on Bloomsdale Farm under our own supervision.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk—55 Days. A very favorite sort for garnishing. Sometimes called Dark Green Moss Curled. Foliage dark green, very finely curled. An excellent variety of spreading habit, short stalk. 14 to 16 inches in height.



Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled Kale

Philadelphia Dwarf German or Siberian—60 Days. Foliage flat, broad, curled on edges, blue, hardy. Stands a most rigorous Winter. Very vigorous, 16 inches, large leaves, comparatively plain, frequently grown for forage.

Spring—30 Days. Very often planted for table greens and as a feeding crop for pigs and cattle.

ALL KALE PACKETS 5c

KOHL RABI

One Ounce of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Plant Two Pounds per Acre. This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to leaf. Enlarged stems take the globular form of Turnips. They are in season June, July and August, or at periods when Turnips are not usually available. Try them when the bulbs are no larger than a silver dollar.

Green or White—Large Rooted—80 Days. 6 to 8 inches in diameter. A field variety for cattle, three times as large as the table sort.

Purple Vienna—60 Days. The bulb of this variety is purple. Green leaves with purple stems. It should be cooked when not over two inches in

diameter. In maturity it develops for use with the White Vienna.

White Vienna—60 Days. Very choice stock. Short-leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture when eaten, not over two inches and symmetrical in form.

ALL KOHL RABI PACKETS 10c

LEEK

A Native of Switzerland. Two Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Allow Four Pounds to the Acre. Breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 17 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Sow when the apple is in bloom and again in midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of 2 feet apart; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at 4 inches apart in the row. Before the danger of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as celery.

Large London or Flag—85 Days. Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety, still the most popular, with recurved broad leaves. Pkt. 5

Musselburgh Giant—85 Days. A remarkably large and showy variety. Leaves broad, deep green,

and flat. Hardy edible stems. Six to eight inches in length. Pkt. 10

Monstrous Carentan—85 Days. Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. The largest type, very hardy. Stems sometimes 3 inches in diameter. 10

LETTUCE

Lettuce cultivated in Europe since 1562, origin before that unknown. Two Ounces of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Plant Three Pounds to the Acre. Breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 11 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seed bed in September preceding, protect the plants during the Winter in a box covered with glass or litter. Early in the Spring transplant half into rich ground. The other half force to an earlier development under sash. When ground can be worked, sow in a hot-bed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills; when up a few inches, thin out plants 10 to 12 inches apart.



New York—Now Called Iceberg in Market

HEADING VARIETIES

BIG BOSTON, LANDRETHS' EXTRA SELECT
—70 Days. White Seed. Heads creamy white whether grown in open garden or under glass. Very large, slightly tinged with reddish brown, solid and uniform. It has a high reputation everywhere, but especially in the trucking sections of Texas and Florida. One of the most generally used varieties.

Big Boston—70 Days. A white seeded cabbage lettuce, generally known in Europe as "Trocadero Cabbage." A reliable, popular and uniform header. Finely shaped, globular, medium light green with a slight tinge of bronze on the margin of the outer edge. Leaves smooth, practically no blisters, very hardy. An excellent shipper.

White Big Boston—70 Days. This white seeded variety resembles Big Boston in appearance except that its outer leaves do not turn red and are smoother than most varieties. We consider this strain superior to Big Boston and just as early. It is as productive as the regular Big Boston and is an exceptionally fine lettuce.

Hanson or Nonpareil—65 Days. White Seed. One of the standard globular heading varieties of many years, leaves curly, crisp, with fringed edges, but not as fringed as Grand Rapids, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior, medium size, light green leaves, heat resisting.

Iceberg—60 Days. White Seed. A curled heading medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp and white interior.

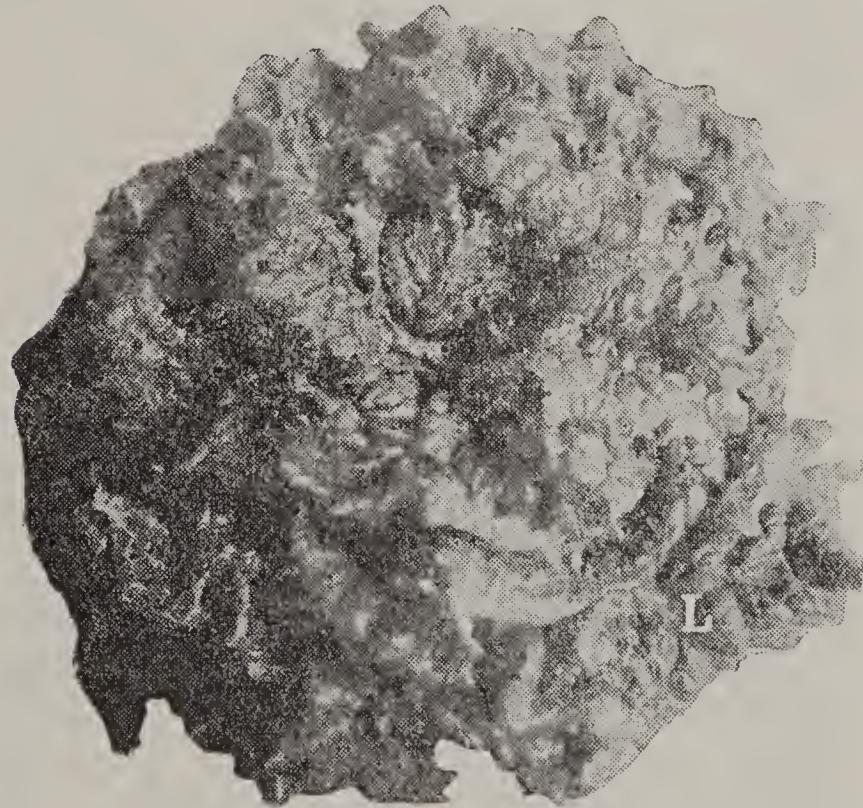
May King—60 Days. White Seed. Producing a Cabbage-like head, round, solid, medium size, light green, slightly tinged with brown edges. Is an early, quick grower, extremely good shipper.

Mignonette—68 Days. Black Seed. A curly crisp small heading variety, leaves much crumpled, brown with dark greenish tinge, forms a small but compact hard head.

New York Green, Wonderful or Los Angeles—75 Days. White Seed. Possibly the most sought after Lettuce in the market today; certainly the most talked about. Grown in California and Colorado by the thousands of acres. It is the crisp, hard Lettuce which is served so extensively on dining cars and in hotels and restaurants. It is a large heading variety, dark metallic green, slightly curled on the edges, producing the most solid or compact head of any Lettuce in use.

New York No. 12—73 Days. An early improved strain of New York for Spring and Summer. It is a well bred selection of this famous lettuce, being lighter in color, more desirable for general planting than any other stock of New York. This strain does better on the Atlantic Coast than other strains of New York.

Salamander or Black Seeded Tennis Ball—65 Days. Black Seed, forming a large size, light green compact head with a white heart, very tender, crisp, extremely slow to run to Seed. The Salamander is one of the best, if not the best, heat resisting Lettuces today.



Black Seeded Simpson

CUTTING OR LOOSE-LEAVED SORTS

Black Seeded Simpson—50 Days. Black Seed. A standard loose-leaved American variety. Crisp, yellowish green leaves of large size, grows very quickly, of fine quality. The flavor is excellent; it is the most popular of all the loose-leaved sorts. Color of leaves a lighter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.

LETTUCE—Continued

Curled Simpson, White Seeded Simpson or Curled Silesian—50 Days. One of the best known and most popular of the Curled American varieties, of excellent quality. A quick growing, non-heading, crisp sort. Leaves light green, crumpled, very similar in appearance to Black Seeded Simpson, only a more golden yellow.

Grand Rapids—50 Days. Black Seed. One of the leading American non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green, wavy leaves, very much fringed, curly, cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Very tender leaves of fine quality. Similar to Boston Curled. It is difficult to germinate and planters often condemn the Seed as being unvital when it really has a germinative force of 90.

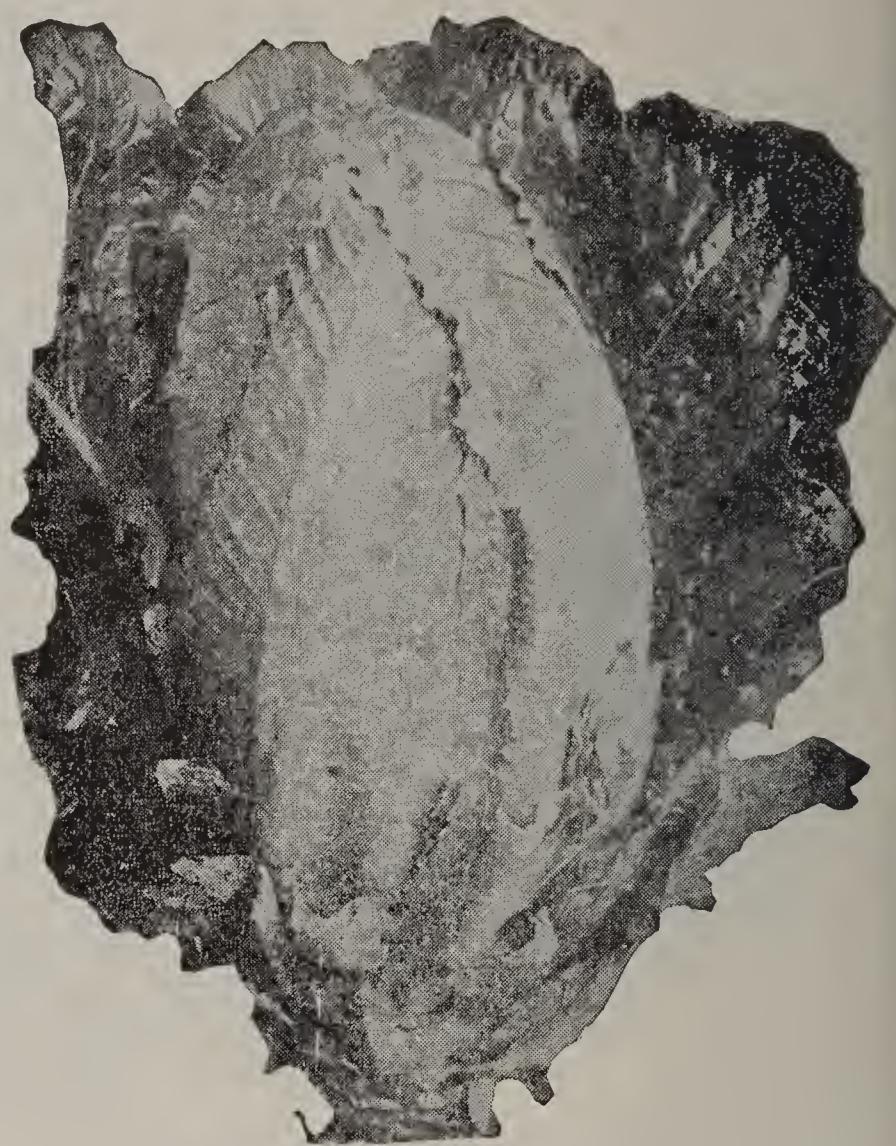
Prize Head or American Gathering—50 Days. White Seed. A variety used very extensively in the United States. A curly, non-heading, crisp sort, has the general appearance of bronze all over. The inside leaves are emerald green. A rapid grower.

COS or ROMAINE LETTUCE

Cos originated on the Island of Cos near Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea. Both varieties were listed by us over 100 years ago

Green Cos—65 Days. White Seed. Same as Paris White Cos except leaves are dark green.

Paris White Cos or Trianon—65 Days. White Seed. A strong grower and very productive with long, shell-shaped, light green leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown, it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of grass that the inner leaves may be



Paris White Cos Lettuce

blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a Cabbage-heading habit.

MUSTARD

Of European Origin. Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds Will Sow an Acre. Breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. In the Spring, when the Pear tree is in bloom or as soon as the ground can be worked, drill in rows 18 inches apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Used extensively in the South for greens.

MUSTARD SPINACH—SEE SPINACH

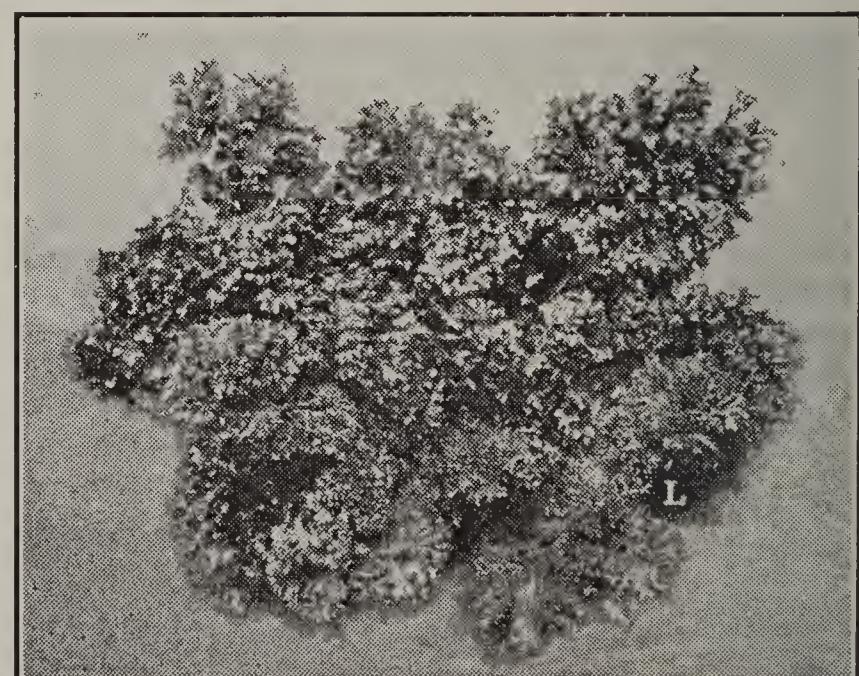
BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED — 35 Days. Producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are long and broad. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and palatable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as Spinach.

Chinese Broad Leaf or Elephant's Ear—45 Days. The mother variety from which Bloomsdale Large-leaved was selected and bred.

Florida Broad Leaf—43 Days. Leaves exceptionally large, slightly crumpled and thick. More of a yellowish color than Chinese Broad Leaf. Thick, white midrib. A quick growing variety.

Giant Southern Curled or Creole—35 Days. Leaves large, yellowish green, much crumpled on the edges and very popular. The most popular Mustard on the market today but not equal to Ostrich Plume. Much more in demand and more productive seeder than the Ostrich Plume.

OSTRICH PLUME—40 Days. This sort was introduced, grown and named over fifty years ago by the Landreths and is recommended as the best Mustard in cultivation today, for it is more delicate, curly and ornamental than the Giant Southern



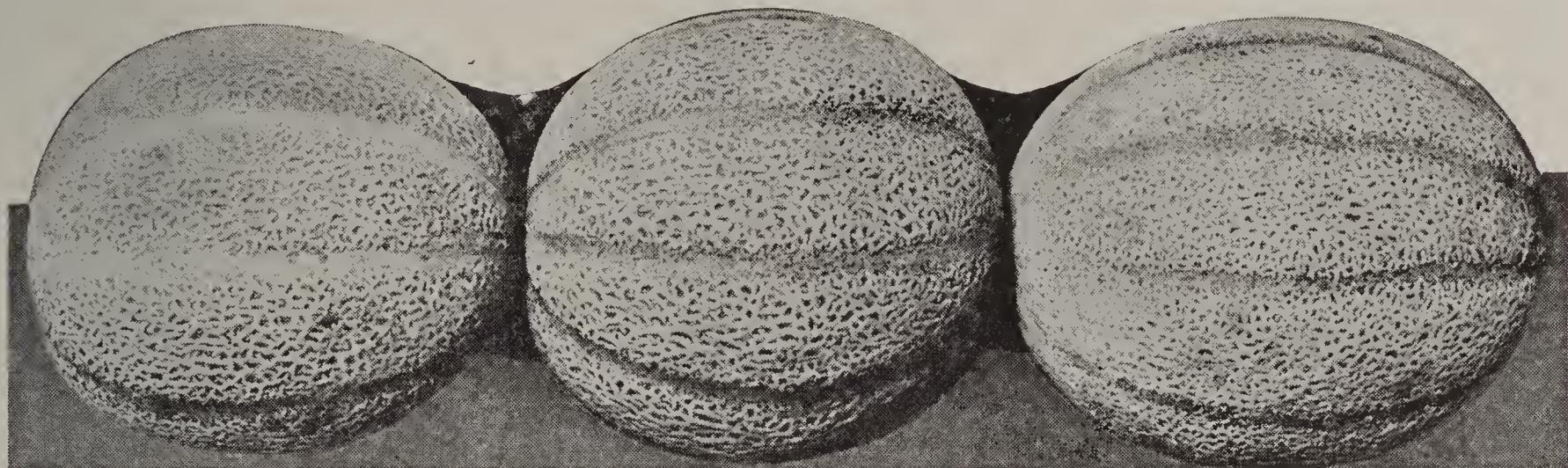
Ostrich Plume Mustard

Curled, and shoots to seed much more slowly than any other sort. It is sometimes called Fordhook Fancy. Dark green, long plume-like leaves are very distinct and borne in profusion.

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUE

Cantaloupe is believed to have first come from Africa, was cultivated in the Roman Empire. Three Ozs. of Seed Will Plant 100 Yds. of Row. Plant Three Lbs. to the Acre. Breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Cantaloupes, or Citrons, as they are termed in New Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat, or Winter Rye, the sod or straw aerating or keeping loose the soil; thrives best on sandy soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed should be planted about corn seeding time or shortly after the apple is in bloom, the hills about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in every direction. Two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure trampled into each hill and covered with earth will greatly aid growth. Cantaloupe vines are often destroyed by lice if not properly sprayed.



Hale's Best No. 36

YELLOW FLESHED CANTALOUPES

Banana—92 Days. A melon growing 18 inches long, 4 to 5 inches thick, weighing about 7 pounds, distinctly tapering at each end. Lemon colored skin, pink flesh, of very fine texture and delicate flavor.

Defender, Burrells Gem or Ordway Pink—86 Days. A celebrated orange fleshed Melon, one of the best of the Rocky Ford types.

Edward's Perfecto—90 Days. This is a salmon fleshed, round, well netted without ribs, very small cavity variety. Excellent for shipping and no doubt will be used very shortly for long distance shipping.

Emerald Gem—86 Days. A small, early Melon, form globular, flattened at the poles, slightly ribbed, netted, orange flesh, deep emerald green line under the skin. One of the best for the garden.

Fordhook or Yellow Flesh Jenny Lind—86 Days. A thick orange flesh, small cavity melon, well ribbed and heavily netted. Flat at poles, resembles the Jenny Lind in many respects, except in color.

Hale's Best No. 36—85 Days. A very early melon. Salmon flesh of exceptional thickness, oval in shape with heavy netting and prominent ribs. The best strain of this valuable variety. 8 to 10 days earlier than Rocky Ford. Planted in many sections, its chief value being its remarkable earliness. The earliest melon shipped from California.

Hearts of Gold or Hoo Doo—90 Days. An orange fleshed, medium sized, almost round shaped, good shipping variety. Fine netting extending over the whole surface, a fine highly colored melon.

Hearts of Gold No. 10—90 Days. This is a very superior strain of our own selection from the famous

Hearts of Gold. The cavity is very small with a deep salmon flesh, well netted and slightly ribbed.

Osage or Millers Cream—92 Days. Fruit medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, small cavity, dark green in color, covered more or less with a shallow netting, flesh deep salmon color and thick.

Pollock No. 10-25—95 Days. The fruit is quite round, heavily netted, no ribs, small cavity, excellent flavor, identical to Rocky Ford except the flesh is salmon tinted. This variety has a reputation of being the best rust-resistant of any Melon.

Pride of Wisconsin—95 Days. A new introduction in great demand in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Well ribbed and netted, small cavity and thin rind. Splendid golden color and very palatable. Pkt. 10c



Pride of Wisconsin

ALL CANTALOUPE PACKETS 5c EXCEPT PRIDE OF WISCONSIN 10c

MUSKMELON—Continued

Surprise or Tip Top—95 Days. Very productive, medium size, fruit nearly round although sometimes a little flat, color grayish green, deep ribbed and very little if any netting. Flesh "deep salmon," sweet and of such exquisite flavor that it has put this sort in high favor with the melon specialist.

Surprise, Bender's—95 Days. This is larger than ordinary Surprise, ribbed slightly, hard and netted. Its coarse netting, heavy rind gives it good shipping qualities. The shape is similar to Surprise.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early Hackensack—88 Days. Is 6 days earlier than the large old-fashioned Hackensack, deeply ribbed, coarse netted, flesh thick, of excellent flavor, flesh and skin green, slightly tinged with yellow. Nearly round, somewhat flattened.

Honey Dew—Green Flesh—110 Days. Fruits round to oval with smooth, nearly white skin. Flesh thick, light emerald green when first picked, creamy yellow after stored several days. It is best five or ten days after picking, when the flesh becomes creamy yellow. If picked when slightly green put in a cool place it will keep from five to six weeks. This is the very popular melon served in the late autumn after all other Cantaloupes are over. Best grown in Colorado and California where it thrives in a long season.

Jenny Lind Small—86 Days. A small early green fleshed variety of unsurpassed flavor, much flattened at the poles. This is one of the few varieties which has retained its reputation for years and is very hard to equal as to quality. Size 4 x 3 inches. Weight 1 pound.

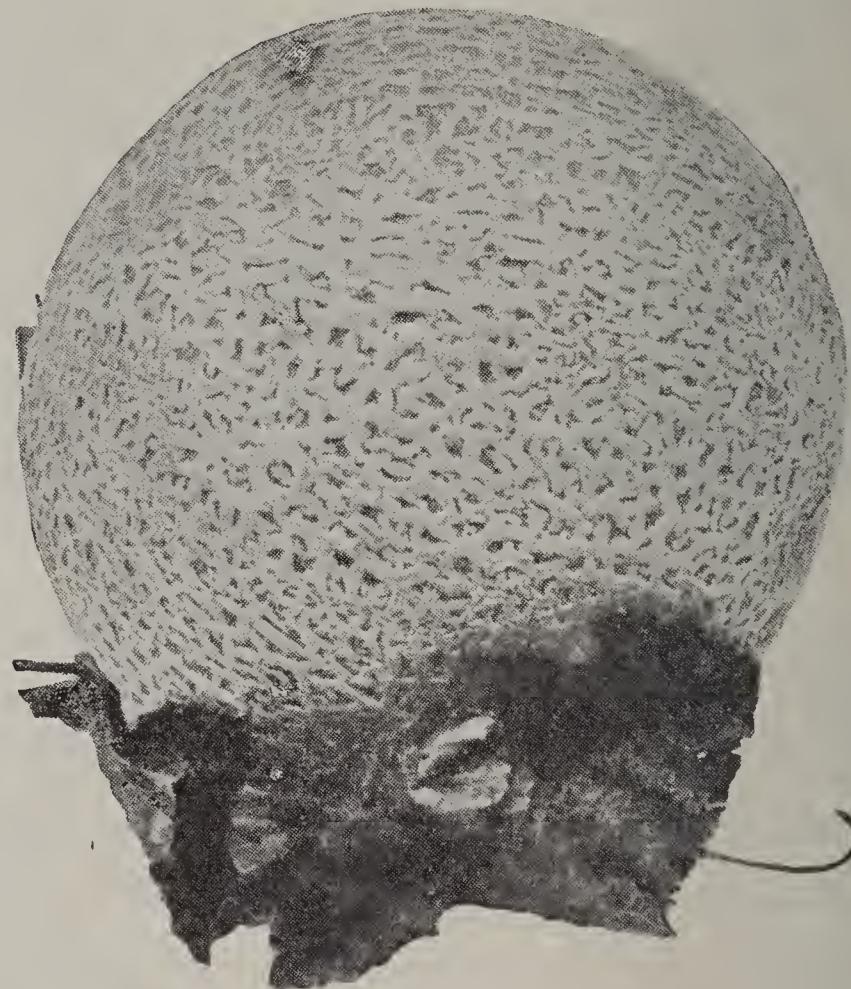
Knight's Early, Sweet Air or Maryland—85 Days. Green fleshed, of excellent flavor, by many considered superior to the Rocky Ford. Same general shape, but small, sometimes a perfect globe, completely netted, but not so well netted as Rocky Ford, light ribs, a good shipper, very popular with the large grower when it was called Jr. Rocky Ford.

Large Hackensack or Turk's Cap—94 Days. Large fruit, flattened at the poles, flesh green, a

great favorite with the family gardeners. Its large size, however, is against it with Market Gardeners.

Rocky Ford—Fine Selected—95 Days. Flesh light green with gold tinge in center. Fruit nearly round, small cavity. Netted with gray all over, free from ribs. It varies in type and thickness of skin, according to selection. Is a medium early sort with practically no ribs and intense netting.

ROCKY FORD—LANDRETHS' DOUBLE EXTRA SELECT—95 Days. This seed is saved from hand-selected fruit and is superior to the ordinary field-picked strain of Rocky Ford. Flesh light green, of a delicate spicy flavor. Melons nearly round, very small cavity, uniform in size and shape, netted all over with a fine gray tracery, no ribs discernible.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

WATERMELON

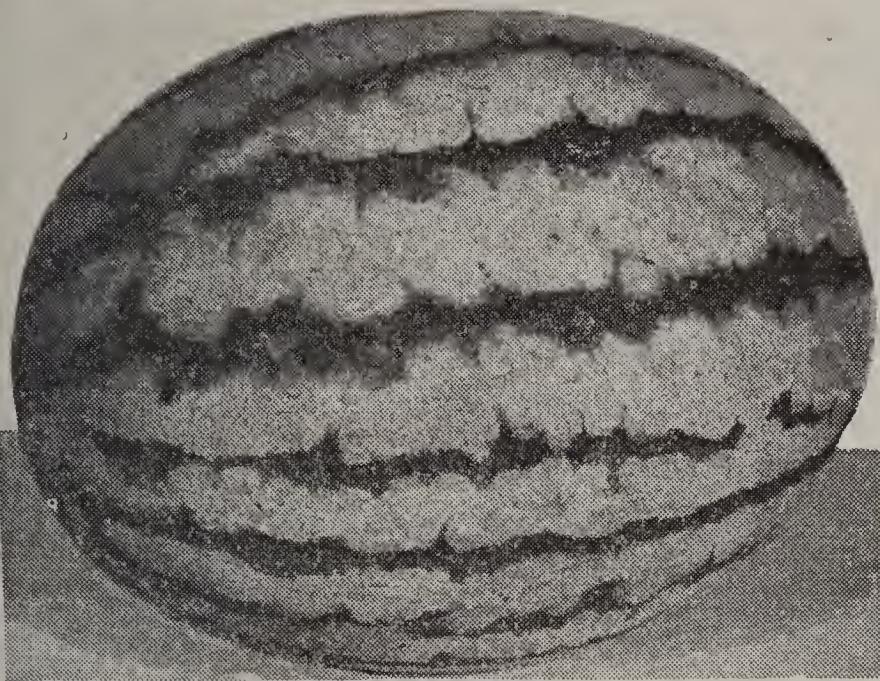
Native of Central Africa. Sow in Hills 8 Feet Apart in Each Direction. 3 Ounces Will Plant 100 Hills; Use 4 Pounds Per Acre. Breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 11 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Watermelons do best in sandy soil on sod, or well prepared ground by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the walnut tree is in bloom, the seed should be planted in hills at 8 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth will help wonderfully. Four pounds of seed per acre if necessary, reserving some for replanting in case of destruction to the plants by insects depredation or beating rains. Landreths' seed is from mature melons grown especially for seed and not gathered from fields after all the best Melons have been marketed.

Augusta Rattlesnake, Gypsy or Georgia—85 Days. Seed creamy white with black tips. A long, large, Southern standby, bright yellowish green melon with irregular stripes of very dark green, the ground color marbled with a medium green. Flesh bright scarlet. 18 x 12 inches.

Dixie Queen—85 Days. Now called Cuban Queen on the Market. Seed very small, white, a particularly shy seeder, a vigorous productive vine, rind is tough making it a fairly good shipper. This recent introduction is considered by many to be finer in quality and flavor than any other watermelon. Color of melons very light green, finely veined with green with darker green irregular

striping. Shape round, slightly elongated from stem to bud. Flesh solid, brilliant red to within half an inch of outer rind, quality unexcelled, fine sugary flavor. Must be well fertilized to produce perfect melons as it is a very prolific bearer. Some specimens weigh over 60 pounds. Average weight 30 to 40 pounds. A few days earlier than Stone Mountain.

Early Kansas—80 Days. Seed reddish brown. Used extensively in the middle West and especially in Oklahoma. Attractive in appearance, vigorous grower, productive, flesh bright red, skin light green with wavy stripes, shape nearly round. A good shipper and melons occasionally weigh 60 lbs.

WATERMELON—Continued**Dixie Queen (For Description See Page 30)**

Excel—100 Days. Seed black and brown. This is an early and prolific bearer, color of rind deep green with a mottled, darker green stripe. Flesh deep red, solid and crystalline, a fine flavor, ripened well up to the rind. 20 x 12 inches.

Excel White Seeded—100 Days. Same as the dark in every respect except color of seed.

Florida Favorite—85 Days. A vigorous, very productive vine, producing large, long fruits which are dark green in color, with irregular mottled stripings of a lighter shade. Flesh very sweet, deep red in color and of excellent quality. Rind is thin but stands up well. Seed white. 16 x 10 inches.

Halbert Honey—88 Days. Seed creamy white with brown tips. Similar to Kleckley Sweet, about 20 inches long, oblong, form almost equally round at each end, rind dark green, sweet and unsurpassed. A fine long cylindrical Melon for home use.

Irish Grey—90 Days. Color of seed all creamy white. Popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light grey color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers. 17 x 10 inches.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—85 Days. Seed creamy white. One of the most sought after melons. Fruit oblong, about 20 inches in length, rind thin, and always a very dark green, early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sugary and crisp. This melon, by reason of its rind, is not as well adapted for shipping as for home consumption.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING—85 Days. Creamy white, small seeds, a good cropper, heavy, attractive, of very desirable quality and flavor. Shape long, oval, tapering from blossom end, skin light green, flesh scarlet, extremely sugary.

Peerless or Ice Cream—85 Days. Seed white. Not a good shipper, but one of the best for home gardens, fruit long, outside rind light green.

Round Dark Green Rind Icing—85 Days. Seeds small and creamy white. The same as the Light Green Rind Icing in every respect, except color of rind. 14 x 12 inches.

Round Light Green Rind Icing—85 Days. Seed creamy white. One of the best melons on the market and a great favorite in some sections for its excellent quality; always of a good flavor, of a very thin rind, consequently not a good shipper.

Stone Mountain—90 Days. Seed white with black or dark brown marking, sometimes black predominating. Soil makes a great difference in marking. One of the largest melons in cultivation, is early for its large size, almost round, dark green rind, with a slightly irregular darker veining, slightly flattened on the ends; solid scarlet flesh, is a shy seeder. This is a fine melon for home and nearby trade—sweet, tender, juicy, too large and tender for distant shipping. Undoubtedly the most popular Melon on the market.

Tom Watson—90 Days. Brown, white, spotted seed. An even, oblong, dark green melon, finely marked all over with a darker green tracery than Kleckley Sweet, slightly longer. Flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core, often weighing 50 to 60 pounds. A popular shipping Watermelon.

Wonder or Improved Kleckley Sweet—85 Days. In color it is like Kleckley Sweet. In shape, it is long, weighing sometimes up to 50 pounds. The color of the seed is white. The texture is fine, flavor is very superior. In reality it is an improved Kleckley Sweet. Excellent for Home and Market Garden. Not adapted to shipping long distances as its skin is too tender. Flesh deep red. 17 x 10 inches.

Preserving Citron—Red Seed—90 Days. Seeds red and small. A round, small, light and dark green striped melon. Used for preserving only.

**Stone Mountain****ALL WATERMELON PACKETS 5c**

OKRA or GUMBO

Native of North Africa. Sow Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Ten Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity. Breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 10 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

LANDRETHS' DWARF STALKED LONG GREEN POD—50 Days. Although growing only 3 feet high this is a very strong, vigorous, productive grower, sending out many branches. Leaves and pods are dark green. Pods 5 to 7 inches long, slender, corrugated, tender and of excellent unsur-

passed quality.—Pkt. 5, oz. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35, lb. 60

Long White Velvet Pod—60 Days. Height of stalk about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, pods greenish white, unusually long, perfectly smooth, often 10 inches long.—Pkt. 5, oz. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30, lb. 60

ONION

Native of Western Asia in very remote ages. Breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 13 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. One-quarter pound of seed will sow a row 100 yards, and 5 pounds will sow an acre, to produce big Onions. 60 to 80 pounds, depending upon vitality, should be sown per acre to produce Sets.

Bermuda Island White or Yellow—88 Days. This flat, mild flavored variety is not pure white, but light straw colored. The most popular of the Bermuda varieties. Planted very extensively in Texas and Florida. Not a good keeper.

CRYSTAL WAX—86 Days. Introduced and named by Landreth in 1888. A half globe sort, absolutely waxy skin, pure white, extremely mild flavor, the best of its type. The earliest of the White Bermuda types, of great reputation in the South.

RED VARIETIES

Southport Red Globe—130 Days. A very desirable main crop, purplish red, globe shape with an oblong tendency, with smooth glossy surface, a large producer, an excellent shipper and keeper. The most showy because brightest color.

Red Wethersfield—110 Days. The standard red variety listed by us for over 100 years, popular in the East, where large crops have been grown for years for shipment. The bulbs are broad and flat. The flesh is a light purplish red, an excellent keeper. The seed is used extensively for growing Onion Sets as well as large Onions.

WHITE VARIETIES

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY PEARL or White Queen—90 Days. In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, growing with the rapidity of a Summer radish. Twelve weeks from sowing to maturity. The bulbs are pearly white, waxy, transparent skin, form flat, broad, with a slight corrugation around the edges. Flavor mild, all astringent qualities eliminated.

Silver Skin or White Portugal—100 Days. A mild, pleasant flavored, white flat variety, admirable for family use. Used almost exclusively to produce White Sets. Not so good a keeper as the Yellow or Red varieties. Bulb medium size, mild flavor, white skin. Listed by us first in our 1832 Catalog.

Southport White Globe—110 Days. A showy, mild flavored, large pure White Globe variety. Very solid, producing, a good keeper and possibly the best for setting of all White sorts, unsurpassed in uniformity, absolutely pure white.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Ebenezer or Japanese—100 Days. An old yellow skinned variety lately reintroduced, bulbs deep flat of medium size, dark pure yellow, very firm and hard. Most popular at the present time for growing sets. Its other merits are that of a most vigorous

grower, a heavier yielder than Strasburg, astonishingly good, with long keeping qualities.

Prize Taker—100 Days. Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish Onion. Very early, does well in light sandy soil. Very large producer, fifteen days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail. This is a most valuable quality. It makes a solid, slightly oval, round bulb. Produces much better Onions from seed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, than any of the Southports.



Prize Taker Onion

Southport Yellow Globe—115 Days. A standard American variety. Very hardy and exceedingly productive yellow globe. Is more oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier.

Yellow Globe Danvers—110 Days. An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. The bulbs are roundish, of good thickness, and keep extremely well. A popular Onion in every section.

Large Yellow Strasburg or Flat Danvers—110 Days. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat, uniform in size. It ripens early and is altogether a good strain of seed for producing handsome, long keeping sets.

Sweet Spanish (Riverside Strain)—98 Days. Globe shape, bright golden yellow. Mild, delicate flavor. Small neck, similar to Prize Taker. Increasing in popularity. Good keeper.

ONION SETS

Prices Subject to Fluctuation. Four Pounds of Sets will plant 100 Yards of Row. Plant Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size

	1 Qt.	4 Qt.
Bottle.....	20	60
Ebenezer or Japanese.....	15	50
Red Wethersfield.....	15	50
Silver Skin.....	20	55
Yellow Strasburg.....	15	50

PARSLEY

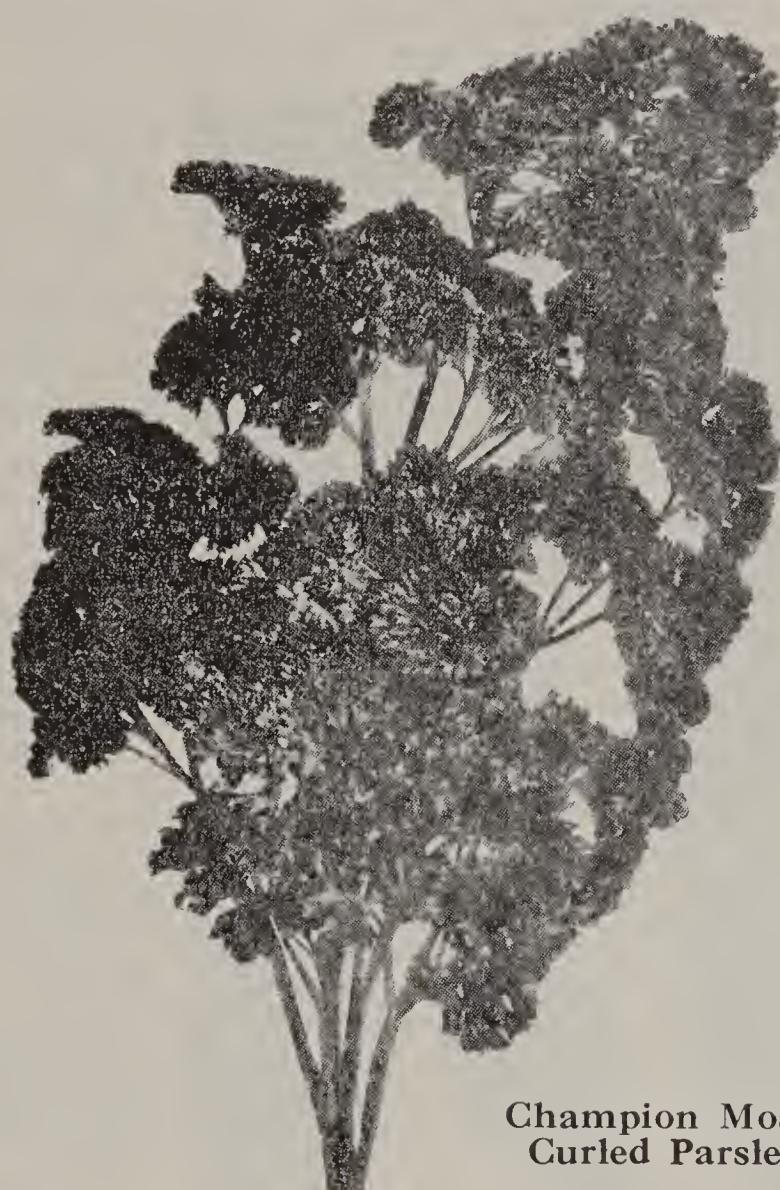
This vegetable is a Native of Sardinia. About Seventy Days from Sowing to Cutting. Two Ounces of Seed will plant 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre. Breaks ground in 15 days. One inch high in 20 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. The seed does not germinate under two or three weeks.

Champion Moss Curled or Triple Curled—70 Days. This is a vigorous growing, compact, productive sort. The leaves are dark green in color, finely cut and so thickly curled that a plant resembles a bunch of moss. Most desirable sort for garnishing and decorating. Best Parsley for all purposes.

Paramount—An All-America Trial Selection of a triple curled uniform dark green foliage. Very choice quality likely to supersede the older varieties.

Hamburg Turnip Rooted—90 Days. This variety is raised for its roots. Although the leaves are similar to the Plain Parsley, they are not recommended for garnishing, owing to the long period of growth before coming to maturity. The roots can be used for flavoring soup and stews when fresh, or can be stored like other roots and used for Winter.

Hamburg Parsnip Rooted—90 Days. Same as above except shape of root.



**Champion Moss
Curled Parsley**

Plain or Single—60 Days. Used as a pot herb. Leaves dark, flat and plain. Not curled but deeply cut, resembling Hamburg in appearance. More aromatic than the Curled varieties.

ALL PARSLEY PACKETS 5c

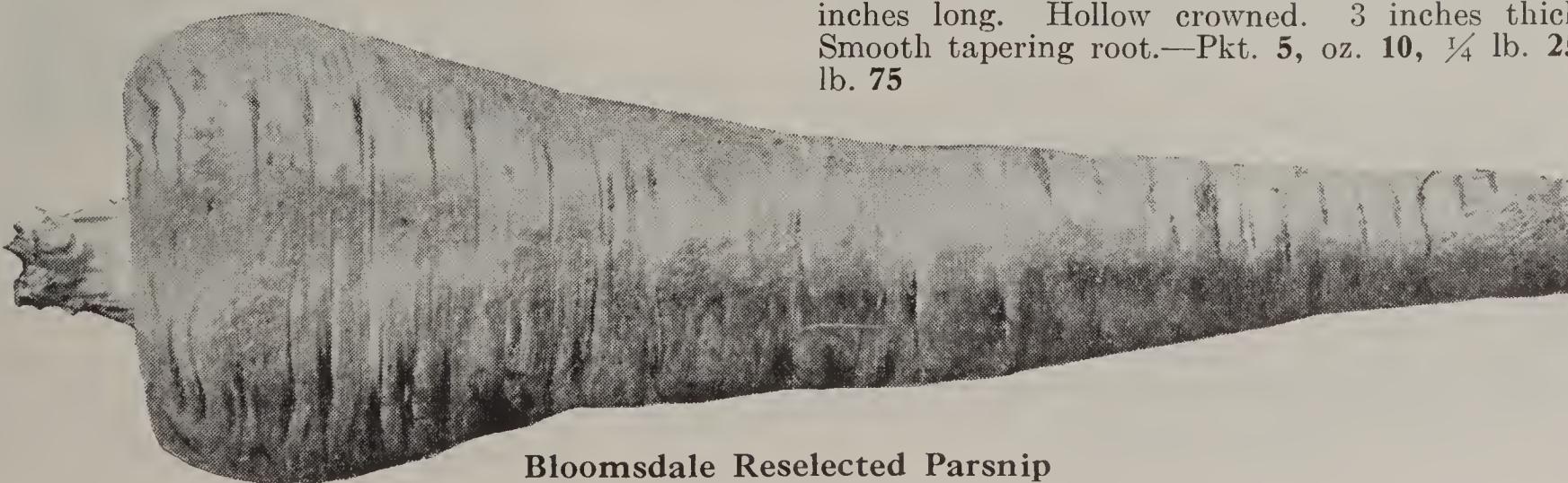
PARSNIP

Native of Europe and well-known during the Roman Empire. Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Sow Four Pounds to the Acre. Breaks ground in 15 days. One inch high in 22 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED—This is an unusually fine strain of Reselected Bloomsdale type with deeply hollowed crown, clean, smooth white skin, free from side roots, a good length and excellent flavor.—Pkt. 10, oz. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40, lb. \$1.25

The seed we offer is entirely of our own Bloomsdale Farm, grown from carefully selected transplanted roots. We do not hesitate to recommend this stock to the most critical grower. Highly recommended to Market Growers.

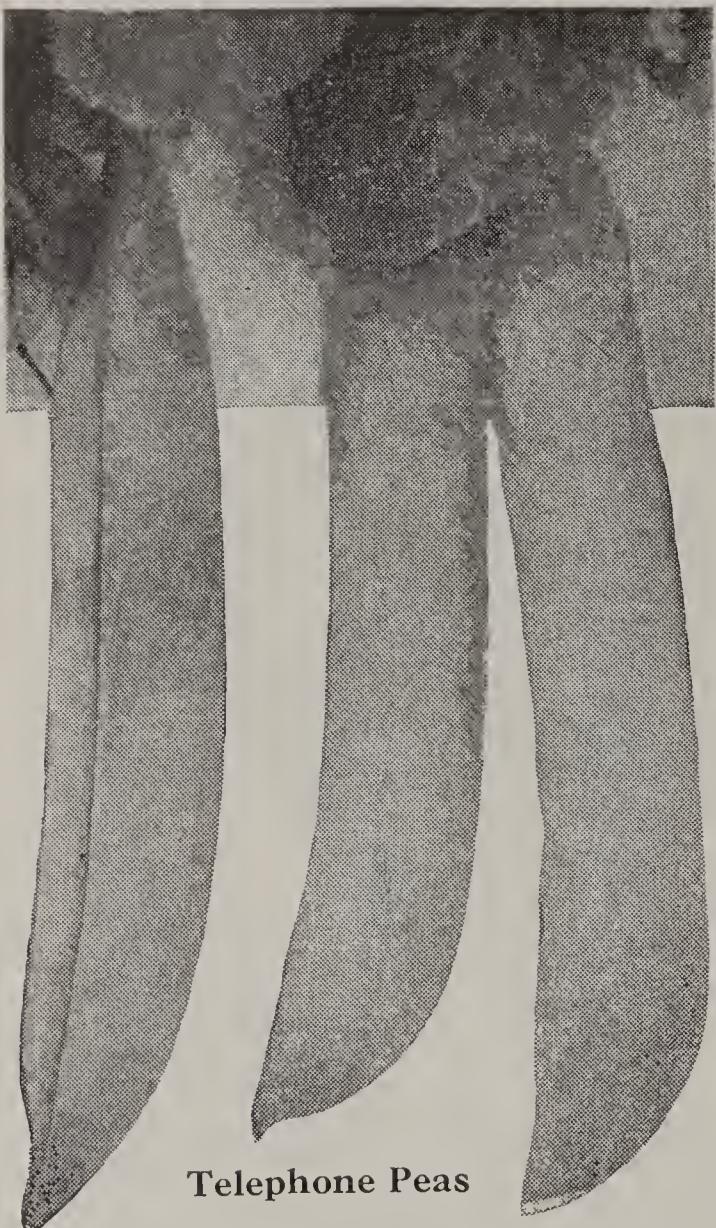
Hollow Crowned, Student, Sugar or Cup, Guernsey—95 Days. An old variety, 14 to 16 inches long. Hollow crowned. 3 inches thick. Smooth tapering root.—Pkt. 5, oz. 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25, lb. 75



Bloomsdale Reselected Parsnip

PEAS

Peas probably originated in Asia from the Caucasus to Persia. Four Pounds of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. 120 to 180 Pounds Will Sow an Acre, depending whether in rows or broadcast. Breaks ground in 7 days. One inch high in 10 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.



Telephone Peas

FIRST EARLIES AND EARLIES

Alaska or Earliest of All—56 Days. A green seeded, smooth, extra early, vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Slender light green foliage, pods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, blunt, containing 5 to 8 blue-green, small, slightly pitted to smooth seeds. One of the best extra, early Peas in the market, a great favorite with canners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at once.

Alaska Alcross Strain—56 Days. Practically the same as Alaska except it is resistant to Fusarium wilt. Pods single, blunt-light green, containing 6 or 7 Peas, similar to Alaska. Bred particularly for canners' use.

American Wonder—60 Days. Dry seed, green, wrinkled. One of the earliest of the wrinkled sorts. Pods of striking form, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 tender sweet flavored Peas. Vine 10 to 14 inches high, dark green, fairly coarse. Very prolific.

Blue Bantam or Peter Pan—65 Days. Laxtonian type, large podded, dwarf variety, vine vigorous, height, 16 inches.

Gradus or Prosperity—62 Days. Seed very large, of splendid quality, green cream color. An extra early, large, single podded, wrinkled variety, pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pointed, as large as Telephones, showy, same shape as Telephones. Height about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephone, but more yellowish.

First and Best or Morning Star—58 Days. A creamy white seeded extra early. Very fine flavor. Height of vine, 30 to 36 inches. Pods blunt, single, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

Hundredfold—65 Days. Dry seed is green, flattish and wrinkled. An excellent Laxtonian type. Vine 18 inches high. Vigorous, dark green, very productive. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches long, containing 8 large dark green Peas.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY—56 Days. A critical gardener wants the best strain as respects earliness, size of pods, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor, and habit of the plant. All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreths' Extra Early. The best very early table Pea on the market. This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreths in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test for over 100 years. Height of vine $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, blunt, containing 5, 6, or 7 medium sized smooth to Pitted peas of excellent quality.

Laxton's Superb or Early Bird—60 Days. Hardy, productive, the earliest, large podded variety, 18 to 20 inches tall, can be planted very early in the Spring as the Peas are almost smooth, round, green and will withstand the cold, wet weather. A superior quality for an early, large podded Pea, containing 9 or 10 Peas. Pods single, dark green, 4 inches in length and pointed as is Laxtonian.

Laxtonian—62 Days. Height of vine about 18 inches, foliage dark green. Pods dark green, single and broad, slightly curved, pointed, about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. This is the largest, handsomest podded, dark green, dwarf vine Pea that we know. Anyone who wishes a dwarf vine, large podded, dark green pod, will not go amiss by planting this variety.

Laxton's Progress—64 Days. Dry seed is creamy yellowish green and wrinkled. A good sort for both home and market gardening. The largest podded of this family, most attractive, vines dark green, medium coarse, growing 18 inches tall. Pods borne singly, 4 inches long, pointed, slightly curved, well filled with 7 to 9 large green wrinkled Peas.



Laxtonian—One-Half Size

PEAS—Continued

Little Marvel—64 Days. Seed large, green, wrinkled. Vine strong, dark green, vigorous, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to 3½ inches long with a blunt end containing 7 or 8 Peas. A very fine, productive, dwarf, sturdy variety. Popular with the home gardener.

Long Pod Alaska, Ameer or Bountiful—62 Days. Seed large, green, resembling Alaskas, only one-third larger. An extra early Pea of fine quality. Height of vine about 30 to 36 inches. The Peas ripen uniformly, pods about 3½ inches long, pointed, somewhat curved, of the Telephone type, containing 7 or 8 Peas. An excellent Pea for market as well as for home or kitchen garden, of fine eating quality.

Mammoth Podded Extra Early—58 Days. One of the earliest and most prolific of all the extra early Peas. It has given good results wherever grown. The vines reach a height of about 30 inches; are robust and bear an abundance of pods. The individual pods measure 2½ inches in length and are well filled with large, rich, sweet green peas.

Nott's Excelsior—60 Days. Seeds green, wrinkled, square at ends like American Wonder. Vines almost identical to the American Wonder except slightly taller. One of the best, early, dwarf, wrinkled sorts. Vines about 15 to 18 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled blunt pods about 3 inches long.

Premium Gem—65 Days. Seed green, wrinkled, often flattened. An admirable, very productive second early. Height of vine, about 20 inches. Pods blunt, about 3 inches long, 5 to 7 Peas in a pod.

Pioneer—65 Days. When this variety was first introduced it differed from Laxtonian only in having a slightly lighter green pod, but at the present time the difference has been lost sight of and today both Peas are identical in every way. One of the largest green telephone shape podded varieties on the market.

Surprise or Eclipse—60 Days. An early maturing light green wrinkled Pea with dark green slender vines, 26 to 30 inches tall. Pods light colored, blunt, 2 to 3 inches long, containing 6 to 8 Peas, and borne singly.

Thomas Laxton—65 Days. Seed wrinkled, medium size, cream and green color. Height of vine about 3 feet. Vines darker green than Gradus. Length of pods, about 4 inches, containing 6 to 8 large tender Peas, more productive and vigorous than Gradus Pods, single, blunt or square ended, and light green. An early fine productive Pea for Market Gardeners or home use.

World's Record—56 Days. Seed wrinkled, large, cream and green color. Pods are pointed, about 4 inches long, and broad. An early type of the celebrated Gradus, very frequently used as an early Gradus. Height of vine 24 to 30 inches, light green. Fine showy single pods, with 7 or 8 Peas in each. Vines medium heavy. A wonderful, early Pea.

SECOND EARLIES AND LATE

Admiral, Green Seed—70 Days. Dry seed, is deep green, small, wrinkled. Especially desirable for canners, as it retains its green color under all conditions. Pods blunt, straight, single.

Alderman—76 Days. Telephone type. Pods pointed, dark green, large, average about 5½ inches long, from 8 to 10 Peas to a pod. Dark green, coarse vines, very productive. Excellent.

Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone—75 Days. Seed large, light green bluish tinge, wrinkled. Vines light yellowish green, about 20 inches high. So named because its vine, although very short, resembles very closely the Telephone, only lighter. Stems very thick and sturdy, broad leaves. Pods about 4½ inches long, of the Telephone type.

Horsford Market Garden—74 Days. Height of vine about 36 inches. Pods double, blunt, medium size, about 2¾ inches long, containing 6 or 7 dark green Peas. A canning variety.

Large White Marrowfat—80 Days. Dry seed, large, round, creamy white, with a white eye. Vines about 4½ feet high, of strong growing habits, pods single, blunt, about 3 inches long.

Perfection—70 Days. A green seeded, wrinkled variety. Really a great improvement on the old Advance. Height of vine about 36 inches. Upright, very vigorous in growth, and very popular with market gardeners and commercial canners.

Prince Edward—76 Days. The seed is large, wrinkled, green mixed with cream color. Vine coarse, dark green, 4 to 4½ feet tall. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Pods single, large, pointed, about 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 to 10 Peas of the best dark podded Telephone type, showy, exceedingly productive, in our opinion the best of the tall Telephone type on the market today for either kitchen or market gardeners to grow.

**World's Record**

PEAS—Continued

Stratagem Improved or Potlach—75 Days. Dry seed, blue-green, slightly pitted. Height of vine about 22 to 26 inches, deep green, very luxuriant. Pods of Telephone type, single, about 4 inches long, containing 8 to 10 Peas. A great favorite with private gardeners because of its large, handsome pods, which are borne singly and in pairs.

Sutton's Excelsior—65 Days. Seed large, wrinkled, light green, flat. Height of vine about 18 inches, producing exceedingly dark, blunt, straight single pod, containing 6 or 7 large Peas. Very desirable for both private and market gardeners. A very fine variety.

Telephone—Dark Podded—76 Days. The seed is large, wrinkled, creamy green color. Height of vine 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, coarse. Pods single, about 5 inches long, dark green, pointed, straight. One of the best late, large podded Peas.

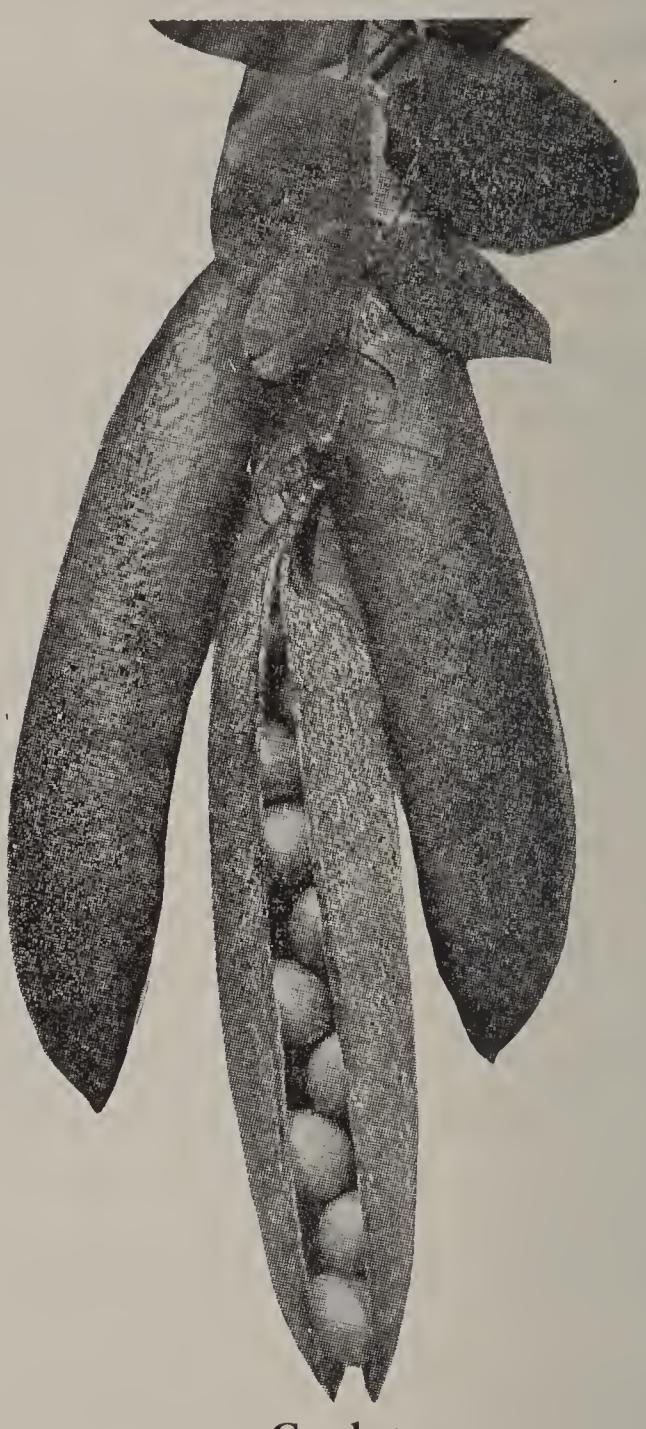
EDIBLE PODS OR SUGAR PEAS

Dwarf Gray Seeded Purple Blossom—75 Days. Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Of the same habits as Dwarf White Sugar, only producing Peas of a gray mottled appearance, having purple blossoms as the name signifies. The pods, double, light green, curved, are eaten like Snap Beans.

Dwarf Sugar White Blossoms—75 Days. Dry seed is round, smooth and creamy white. Blossoms white. Height of vine about 24 to 30 inches. Very productive. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, single and double, well filled with 6 or 7 Peas.

Mammoth or Tall Luscious Sugar—80 Days. Seeds gray mottled, blossoms purple. Height of vine about 5 feet. Vine light green, coarse, similar in character to the Mammoth Melting Sugar. Pods, single, very broad, almost identical to Mammoth Melting, and eaten like a Snap Bean.

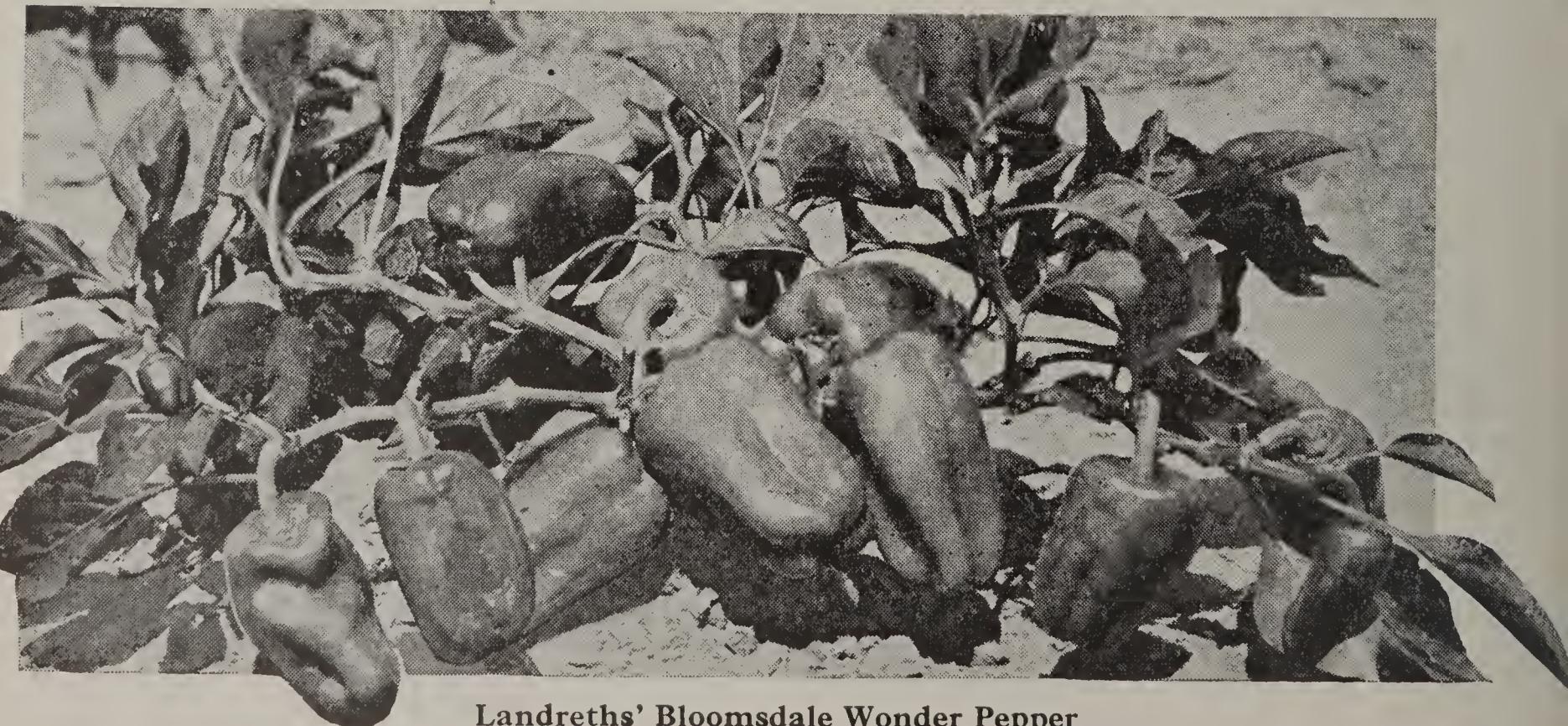
Mammoth or Tall Melting Sugar—80 Days. Seeds large, smooth, creamy white. Height of vine about 5 feet. Pods single, very broad, light green, 4 to 5 inches long, blunt, brittle, twisted and puffed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches wide.



Gradus

PEPPER

Native of South America. One ounce of seed should produce over a thousand plants in the greenhouse or coldframe. One-half pound of seed sown in the field should provide ample plants for 1 acre. Seed breaks ground in 11 days. One inch high in 13 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.



Landreths' Bloomsdale Wonder Pepper

PEPPER—Continued**PENNSYLVANIA STATE PEPPER SEED CERTIFICATION**

For full particulars on Pepper Seed Certification see page 45, "Pennsylvania State Tomato Seed Certification Requirements," as the same processes of selection and certification of tomatoes are used for peppers.

CERTIFICATION STICKERS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issues yellow certification stickers which we paste on each package of certified pepper seed. These stickers state that the pepper seed in the package was inspected and certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. We guarantee the seed to be part of that inspected and passed in accordance with the Pennsylvania rules and regulations for the certification of pepper seed. All Landreth Certified Pepper Seed is dyed a green color for identification purposes.

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR VARIETIES OF PEPPERS, WE HAVE PLACED A STAR ★ BEFORE EACH VARIETY OF WHICH WE HAVE CERTIFIED SEED. THE REGULAR VARIETIES DO NOT HAVE A STAR ★ WHILE UNCERTIFIED STOCKS MAY ALSO BE PROCURED OF CERTIFIED VARIETIES IF DESIRED.

Prices for Pepper Seed—Prices for all Landreth Stocks of Certified and Regular Pepper Seed will be found at the front of this catalog.

Anaheim Chili—100 Days—Hot. The fruits are narrow and long, averaging 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the shoulder, and 4 to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to a sharp point.—Pkt. 10

Bull Nose—120 Days—Hot. The size averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches, with very little tapering, 3 or 4 points.—Pkt. 10

Bull Nose (Royal King)—120 Days—Sweet. This is identical to Bull Nose Hot in plant and fruit characters but the flesh is sweet.—Pkt. 10

★**CALIFORNIA WONDER—120 Days—Sweet.** Fruits are borne upright, medium width and length, averaging $3 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with mostly 4 points. The crown is generally hollow, and the outside of the fruits very smooth. The walls are very thick, and the flesh sweet.—Pkt. 10, Certified Pkt. 15

Cheese (Sunnybrook)—110 Days—Sweet. Medium-sized plant, producing many small fruits borne upright. Size is generally 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick. The walls are very thick and the flesh sweet. Used for pickling whole.—Pkt. 10



Landreths' Bloomsdale Giant

PEPPER—Continued

Chinese Giant—130 Days—Sweet. Large fruits, mostly 4 x 4 inches with no tapering to the 4 or 5 irregular points. The fruits are very rough and much ribbed, and belly-out at the center like a Chinese lantern. Walls are thin and the flesh sweet. Where large, rough fruits are wanted, this is the kind to plant, but the thinness of the walls is a disadvantage.—Pkt. 10

Crimson Giant (Ohio Crimson)—125 Days—Sweet. This is similar to Chinese Giant, but the fruits are smaller. It matures its crop earlier, but not as early as Certified Ruby King or Certified World Beater. Pkt. 10

★FLORIDA GIANT—130 Days—Sweet. This selection out of California Wonder is becoming an important variety in the South. The plants are taller and coarser than California Wonder, and the leaves are wider. The fruits are borne upright and are generally wider and longer than California Wonder, otherwise, they are the same.—Pkt. 15

Golden Bell (Golden Dawn)—120 Days—Sweet. This is a golden Bull Nose, being identical to this variety in type of plant and fruits. The color of the young peppers is very light green, turning to light yellow, then an orange-yellow color as they mature.—Pkt. 10

Harris' Early Giant—110 Days—Sweet. This variety might be described as an Early Chinese Giant. It is well suited to the most northern states, where Chinese Giant matures too late. The fruits of Harris' Early Giant, however, average a little smaller and the flesh is thin.—Pkt. 10

Hungarian Yellow Wax—100 Days—Hot. A small plant but very prolific, producing a large number of medium to small sized red and yellow fruits about the shape of Anaheim Chili.—Pkt. 10

LANDRETHS' BLOOMSDALE GIANT—115 Days—Sweet. Large plants, producing many very large, blocky, smooth fruits with medium thick walls. Two All America Judges gave this single plant selection eight points. More prolific and with larger fruits than ordinary stocks of World Beater. A much superior new Landreth strain.—Pkt. 15

LANDRETHS' BLOOMSDALE WONDER—100 Days—Sweet. A miniature plant with an enormous number of medium sized, medium thick fleshed smooth fruits. Two All America Judges gave this variety seven points. As early or earlier than Harris Giant or Windsor A, and is more prolific. The

fruits are more desirable in shape than Windsor A, being a blocky type.

This is a single plant selection, a sport out of California Wonder, and is a distinct new Landreth variety.—Pkt. 15

Long Cayenne—100 Days—Hot. Long, thin fruits, averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide x $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, tapering gradually to a single point.—Pkt. 10

Neapolitan—100 Days—Sweet. Produces many upright small fruits, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide x 3 to 5 inches long, tapering to a single blunt point.—Pkt. 10

Pimiento (Perfection)—130 Days—Sweet. Produces many fine, medium-sized, pendant fruits in the Southern States as it requires a long growing season. Fruits about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, tapering gradually to a single blunt point. The walls are thick. Used for canning whole.—Pkt. 10

Royal King—(see Bull Nose Sweet).—Pkt. 10

Ruby Giant—(see World Beater).—Pkt. 10

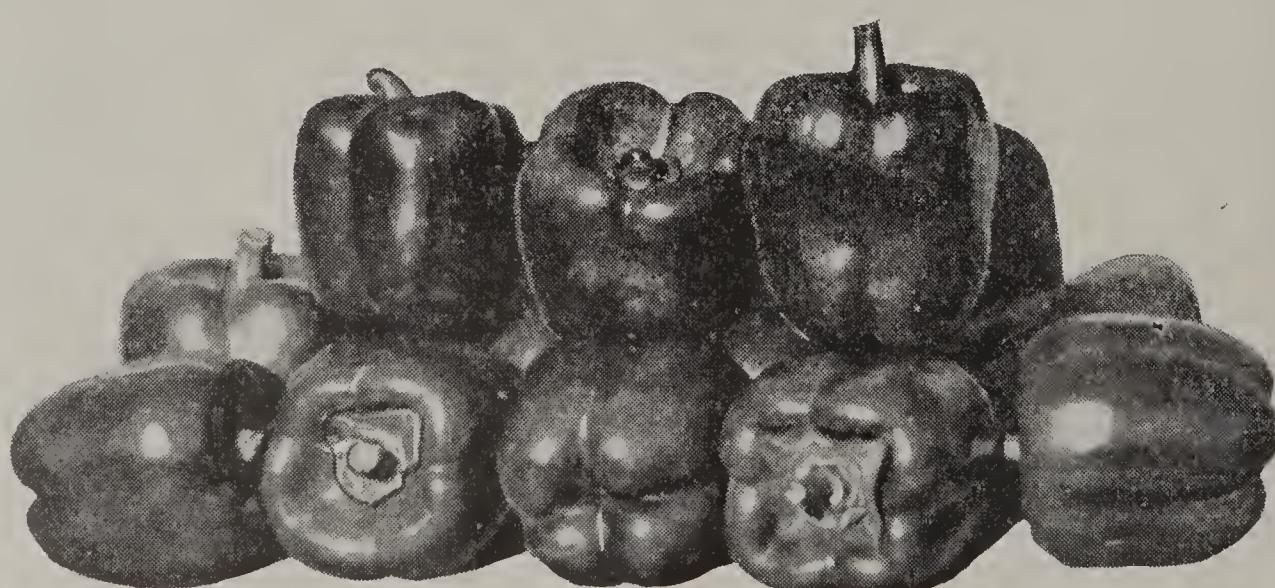
★RUBY KING, BLACK'S STRAIN—110 Days—Sweet. Fruit averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the shoulder, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, tapering gradually to 3 or 4 points. The flesh is fairly thick and sweet. An unsurpassed stock of Ruby King.—Pkt. 5, Certified Pkt. 15

Small Cayenne (Small Chili Red)—100 Days—Hot. A small, upright fruited type, size $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, tapering to a sharp point. Very hot. Used for making hot sauces.—Pkt. 5

Waltham Beauty—100 Days—Sweet. This new variety was developed at the Waltham Vegetable Field Station in Massachusetts. It is becoming increasingly popular as it produces an abundance of medium-sized, thick fleshed fruits in New England.—Pkt. 10

Windsor A—100 Days—Sweet. Another new variety developed at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Produces many pendant medium-sized fruits, averaging 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide x $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, gradually tapering to 1 to 4 points. The walls are thick.—Pkt. 10

★WORLD BEATER—115 Days—Sweet. The fruits are large, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches in size, with very little tapering to the generally 4 points. The flesh is fairly thick.—Pkt. 5, Certified Pkt. 15



Certified California Wonder

PUMPKIN

Native of Tropical America. Four Pounds of Seed Will Plant an Acre. Hills 8 x 8 if Planted in the Open. Breaks ground in 4 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Brother Jonathan or Green Striped Cashaw—

115 Days. Fruit large, bottle shaped, early, with very slight crookneck. Color creamy white, with irregular stripes of green. Flesh light yellow and thick. Average weight about 12 pounds.—Pkt. 5

Connecticut Field or Big Tom—115 Days. A large, rich, somewhat ribbed, orange yellow, slight oval or cylindrical fruit, flat on end. Very productive, used extensively for canning. Popular for pies. Average weight about 20 pounds.—Pkt. 5

Japanese Pie—115 Days. Seed large, marked in an irregular way like Chinese letters. Yellow fleshed, fine quality. Dark green skin. Similar in shape to Cashaw, but not nearly so crooked a neck. Average weight about 10 pounds.—Pkt. 5

Kentucky Field—110 Days. A poor selection of our famous Cheese Pumpkin. Many variations in shape.—Pkt. 5

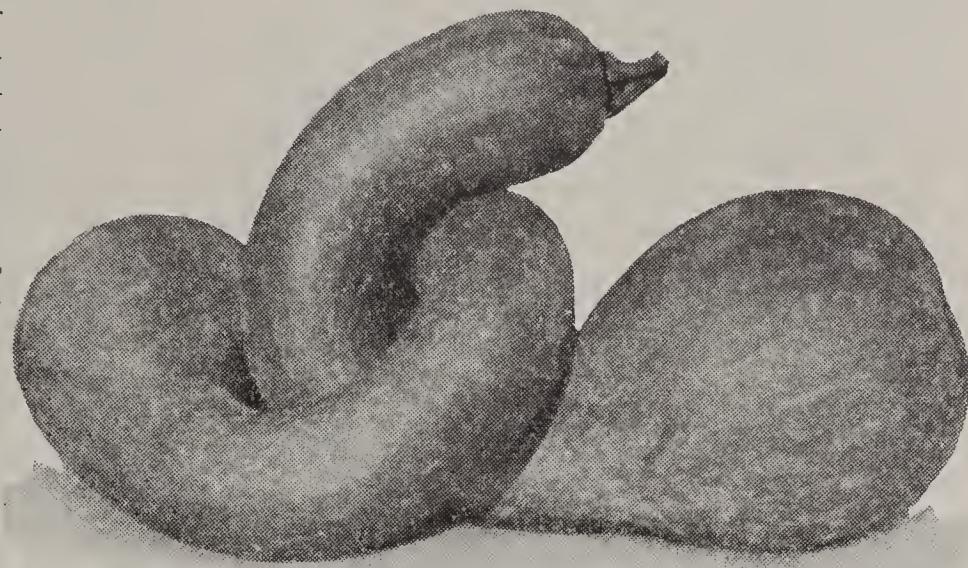


Landreths' Large Cheese

LANDRETHS' LARGE CHEESE—108 Days. An excellent kitchen variety. Shape flat like a Cheese box, from which it derived its name, although it is slightly ribbed on edges. Outside color lemon, no stripes, fine quality and keeper. Often 15 inches across the top and 6 to 7 inches thick, top and bottom indented. Don't confuse this stock with the Kentucky Field offered by many seedsmen as Cheese. Average weight 17 pounds.—Pkt. 5

Small Early Sugar or New England Pie—115 Days. This is a very fine, small, sweet, fine grained productive sort for pies, of good keeping qualities. Fruit oval, or globular, flattened at both poles, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed. Flesh a deep rich yellow or orange. Weight 6 to 8 lbs.—Pkt. 5

Tennessee Sweet Potato—110 Days. Smooth, pear shaped, with a slightly crooked neck, white skin slightly mottled with green. Weight about 14 lbs.—Pkt. 5



Landreths' Yellow Cashaw

LANDRETHS' YELLOW CASHAW—115 Days. Our stock of this cannot be excelled by any. It is a mammoth prolific Pumpkin, frequently weighing 30 pounds, with a very large, full, meaty, curved neck, with the best colored meat to make fine pies. Both outside and inside color very rich cream yellow. No stripes of any kind.—Pkt. 5

Yellow Monster, King of the Mammoth or Pitron—120 Days. This is the largest Pumpkin on the market and in reality is a monster. For many years fruits of this sort have been awarded every prize in State and County Fairs for the largest Pumpkins. It is not only an exhibition sort but is a very profitable variety for raising for stock feeding. Bright lemon in color, mottled with orange. Round with a trace of ribbing. Weight 60 to 100 pounds.—Pkt. 5

LANDRETHS' SEEDS

It was one hundred and fifty-five years ago (1784) that David Landreth, an English Seed Grower, established a Seed Farm in Philadelphia, and since that date the business of the establishment has annually increased, until now its Seed supplies are drawn from all parts of the United States and a proportion from Europe.

The land devoted to growing Landreths' Garden Seeds comprehends many thousand acres, owned, rented, or in crops contracted for by the Seed Company.

The distribution of Seeds by this Establishment extends not only all over the United States but abroad, as in the West Indies, South Africa, China, Japan, British India, in which latter country Landreths' Seeds are as well known in Calcutta as in an American city, shipments being made for over 100 years to India, to which place, last April, twenty tons in tin lined boxes were shipped.

During the World War ten tons of Landreths' Seeds, in air tight tin lined boxes, on their way from Philadelphia to Calcutta were sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean, as the ship carrying the Seed was torpedoed by a German Submarine.

RADISH

Radish originally came from the East Indies and has been cultivated in Europe since the 16th Century. Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Six Pounds Will Sow An Acre. Seed breaks ground in 5 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

Sow Radish Seed as soon as the ground is in condition to work, or just before the Cherry is in bloom. This is one of the earliest Vegetables that one can grow in the garden in the Spring. Radishes grown on thin soil can never be good. They will be misshapen and tough. The shape largely being influenced by the depth the seed is planted. When planted too deep they usually get too long. To be good, they must always be grown quickly. Radishes which grow slowly are usually tough and hot. In selecting the seed of Radishes for hot beds, always be sure to select those varieties with short tops.

EARLY TURNIP VARIETIES

Crimson Giant—25 Days. This is one of the largest of the early all-red varieties. Roots almost globular in shape, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter when edible. Tops slightly taller than Scarlet Globe. Crimson in color, of excellent quality.



Early Scarlet Globe

Early Scarlet Globe—23 Days. Roots of this variety are crisp, tender, slightly oval, of a first-class brilliant scarlet color, excellent for early forcing or for outdoor or kitchen garden planting. Most highly recommended and the most popular sort grown. Our stock of this variety cannot be surpassed by any Scarlet Globe on the market. Tops short to medium.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—24 Days. Scarlet in color, smooth skin, round roots 1 inch in diameter, slightly flat, excellent for forcing. Short tops.

French Breakfast—23 Days. Olive shaped or stump rooted. Upper part of bulb bright scarlet, white tipped one-third of the way up from the bottom. An excellent variety for the private garden. Pull early as it soon becomes pithy. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Short tops with the bulbs growing slightly above ground.

Philadelphia White Box—30 Days. So named because often grown in open frames or boxes. Remains in solid edible condition a long time. Roots white and globe to turnip shaped. Does not get pithy until old, which makes it most desirable.

LANDRETHS' 15-DAY SHORT LEAVED EXCEEDINGLY EARLY SCARLET OR SAXA. A fine brilliant scarlet globe-shaped bulb, which has very small tops. A most desirable variety for forcing. We cannot recommend it too highly. It will lead the market in all scarlets, being ready for table use in 15 days from germination. This is a remarkable Radish for indoor culture.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped or Sparkler—25 Days. Something extra fine. Small in leaf, early. Flat to globular, with an unusual amount of white on the bottom which often extends one-third to one-half up the bulb, the lower half being white, the upper half bright scarlet; consequently, the contrast in color being very showy either on the table or market stand.

LONG ROOTED VARIETIES

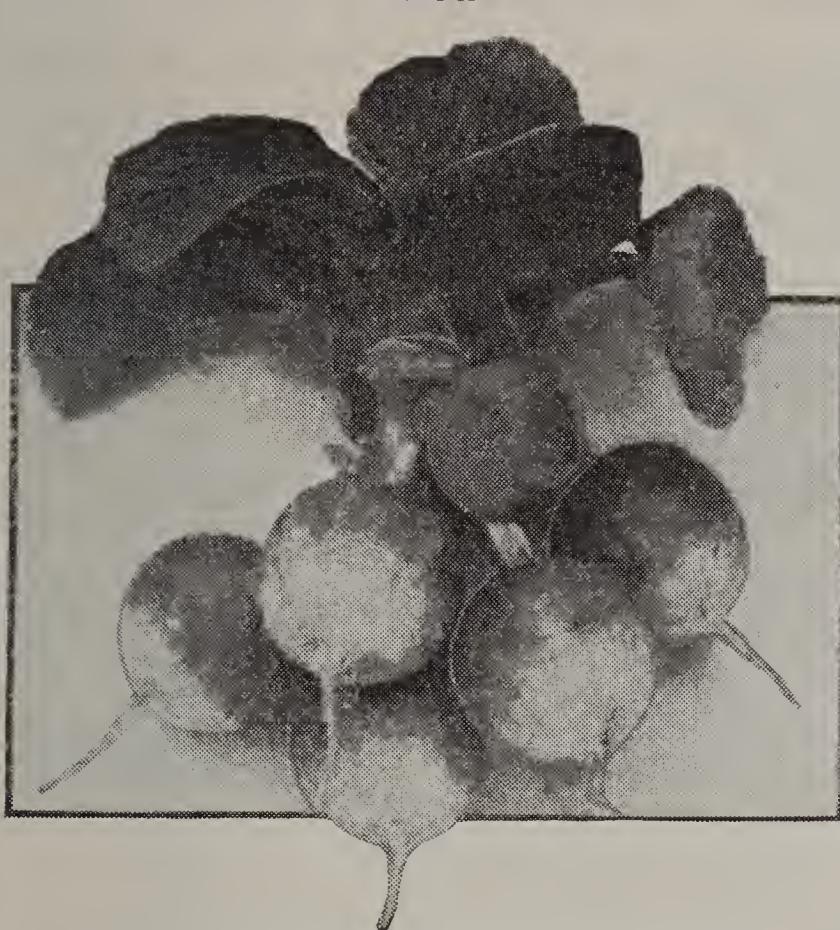
Chartier or Long Rose—35 Days. Sometimes called Sheppard. This is an excellent variety for planting outdoors. Roots slim, bright rose color. 1 inch thick, averaging 7 to 8 inches in length. Bright rose.

Cincinnati Market—30 Days. Scarlet four-fifths of the length, one-fifth at the point being white. It is a slim, transparent radish about 6 to 7 inches long. Flesh white, crisp, mild and tender.

Long Scarlet Short Top—35 Days. This is a first-class brilliant scarlet Radish growing 7 to 8 inches long, with a good shoulder and one of the best long scarlet Radishes on the market.

Long White Icicle—30 Days. We consider this the best all-white Long White Radish. They are 5 to 6 inches long, very brittle, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Pure white and transparent skin, possessing unsurpassed eating qualities. Mild in flavor.

Strasburg Long White or Hospital—40 Days. Long in form, roots 4 to 6 inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Skin is pure white and smooth. Roots thick at shoulder, tapering to a point. Remains in edible condition a long time.

RADISH—Continued

White Tipped Scarlet or Sparkler

Wonderful Half Long or Half Long Brightest Scarlet—32 Days. An early half long with a sharp, white point. Color of upper part brilliant scarlet. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point.

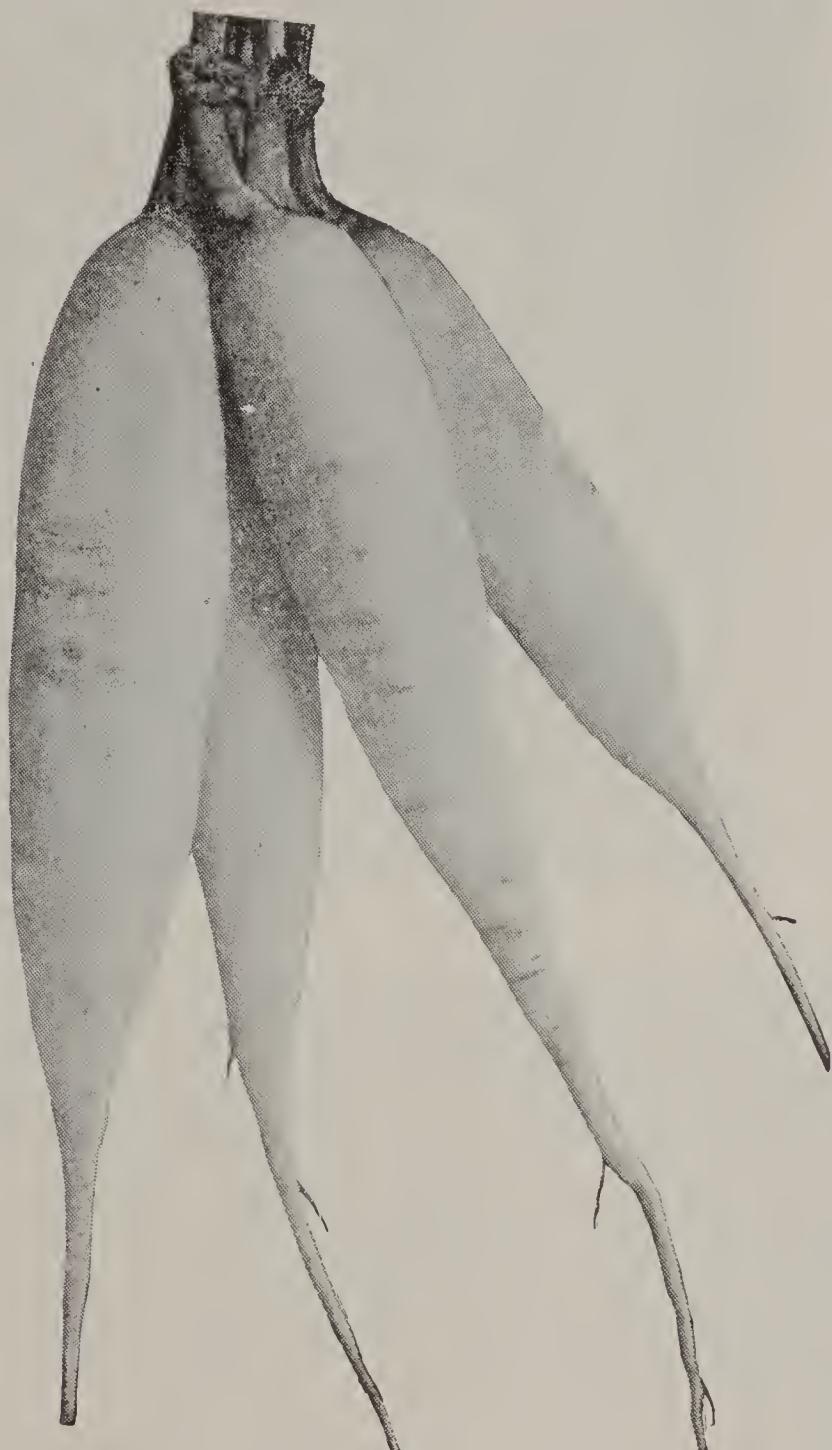
WINTER VARIETIES

Celestial or Chinese Half Long Stump—56 Days. A quick growing variety somewhat resembling Half Long Stump Rooted Carrot in shape, only fuller. Roots are white, 5 to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. Does not make bulbs for Spring planting. This is one of the best Winter Radishes known.

China Rose or Scarlet China Winter—58 Days. A fine Winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color four-fifths of the length, remainder white. The roots are cylindrical, blunt at both ends, larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large.

Long Black Spanish—65 Days. Roots 8 to 10 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in thickness. Outside skin black. Flesh solid, pure white, of good texture. A very hardy Winter Radish.

Round Black Spanish—60 Days. A fine round or top-shaped, black skinned Winter Radish, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Skin almost black, flesh white.



Long White Icicle

All Radish Packets 5c

RAPE or COLEWORT

Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. One of the very best plants for pasturing cattle, sheep and swine. Under very favorable conditions the pastures will be ready within six weeks, but in any event, in eight or nine weeks. As rape thrives best in cool weather, plant early in the Spring or late in the Autumn.

Dwarf Essex—Lb. 20, 10 lb. \$1.60

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Native of Mongolia. Four Ozs. of Seed Will Produce Enough Roots for 100 Yds. of Row. Seed breaks ground in 11 days. One inch high in 18 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. It is very easy to grow your own rhubarb roots from seed. Healthy, strong, excellent roots can be grown in one year. The second and succeeding years they will produce an abundance of rhubarb equal to any grown from roots. Roots grown from our seed have never been known to be diseased and are healthy, always hardy, and of strong growth.

Victoria—Packet 10, oz. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50, lb. \$1.50

Linnaeus—Packet 10, oz. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50, lb. \$1.50



Salsify

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

A Native of South Europe. Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds Will Sow an Acre. Seed breaks ground in 9 days. One inch high in 13 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Sandwich Island Mammoth—110 Days. A very superior strain producing smooth, large, vigorous roots, 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Roots similar to a slim Parsnip. Often called "vegetable oyster."—Pkt. 5, oz. 20, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50, lb. \$1.65

SORREL—European Origin

Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves which are used in the same manner as Spinach. As with Spinach the seed stalks should be cut off as soon as they appear; if this is not done the leaves become acrid and tough.

Broad Leaved French—Pkt. 10, oz. 25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75, lb. \$2.25

SUNFLOWER

The seed can be sown from early Spring until July, depending upon the time the crop is wanted. Drill in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, then thin the plants one to every 12 or 15 inches.

Mammoth Early Russian— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12, lb. 18, 10 lb. \$1.60

SPINACH

Spinach was first cultivated in Western Asia. Introduced into China before the eighth century. In China it is called Putsai, meaning a vegetable from Persia. The seed was originally all prickly. Four Ozs. of Seed Will Sow 100 Yds. of Row. Ten Lbs. Per Acre When in Rows. Twenty-five Lbs. to the Acre Broadcast. Ask for Special Prices on Larger Quantities. Seed breaks ground in 8 days. One inch high in 12 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse.

Blight Resistant or Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy—45 Days. Developed by the Virginia Truck Experimental Station, Norfolk, Virginia, after many years of careful breeding. It is of the Bloomsdale type. Resistant to mosaic diseases, yellows or blight. It is not adapted to Spring planting as it shoots to seed quickly at that time.

BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING—45 Days. Remains about 8 to 14 days longer in table condition than the main crop, Bloomsdale Reselected, is larger and about 5 days later. Remarkable in the almost total absence of male plants. This selection possesses all the good qualities of the famous Bloomsdale Reselected, from which it is a plant selection made in Holland, the habit of remaining longer in shipping condition after Bloomsdale shoots to Seed, which marks it as a very valuable type.

BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED DARK GREEN—40 Days. Sometimes called Norfolk Savoy. The Landreths introduced and named this general type in 1826. Since then it has become a standard and now appears in all catalogs in the United States and is equally well known in Europe. No Spinach is so well known as this variety and we are perfectly safe

in saying that five times as much of this is sold and planted in the United States, as any other variety. The leaves are twisted, blistered or savoyed, and a glossy dark green, giving them an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances. This Seed may be sown in the Autumn or as early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit. Spinach, when planted south of New York City, stands out all Winter and during the various open spells throughout the Winter can be cut and sent to market as a green vegetable; very valuable in this respect.

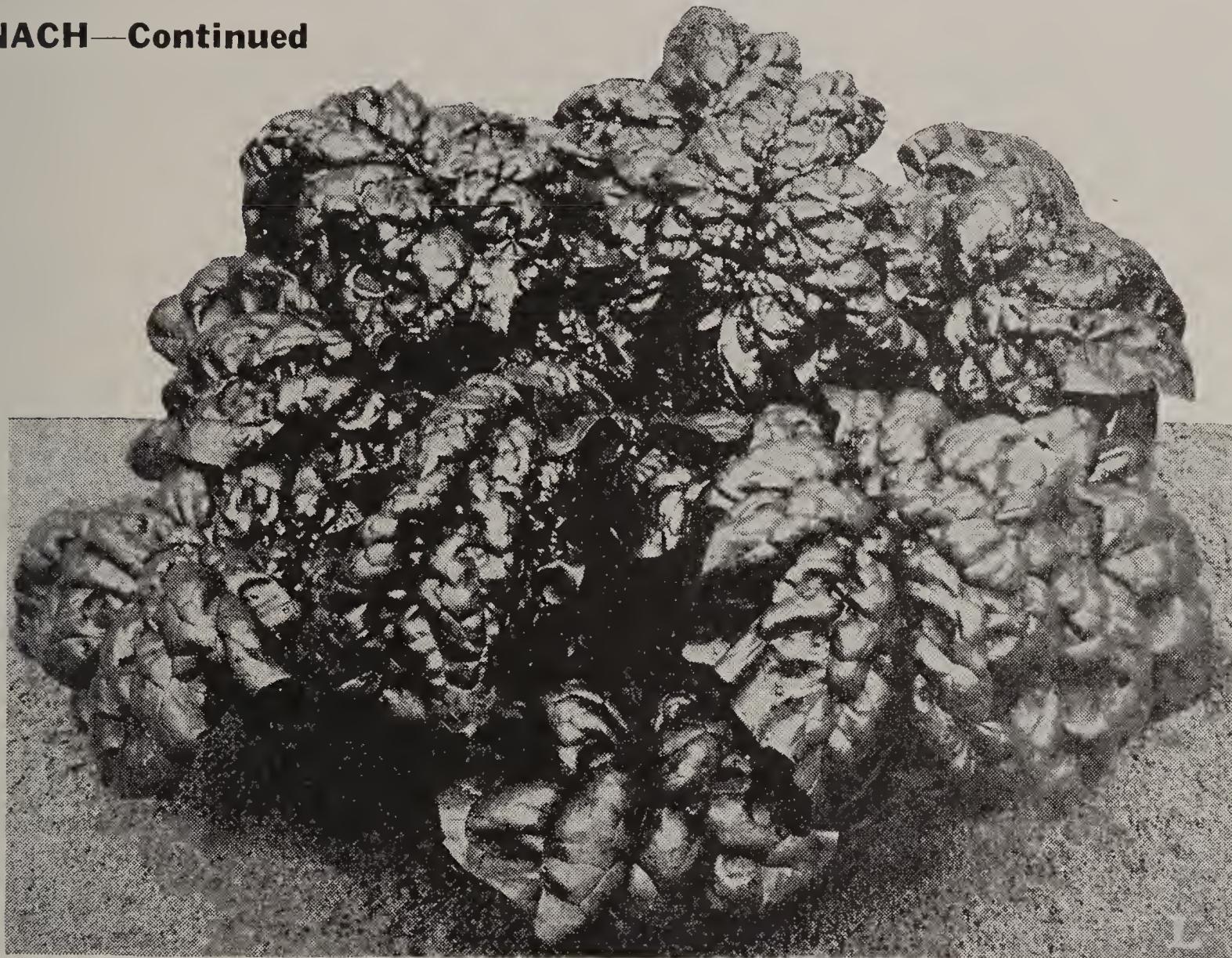
Giant Nobel or Gaudry—50 Days. An erect, strong growing, long standing sort of the Flanders type. Leaves large, unusually broad, firm, and thick. Arrow shaped with a rounded top. Light green to yellowish green in color, smooth and the largest of any Spinach. The most desirable of all the Long Standing types for those who do not favor a savoy leaf. Slow to shoot or bolt to seed.

King of Denmark—50 Days. An intermediate, long-standing, heat resistant variety, hardy, vigorous grower, spreading in habit, inclined to grow flat on the ground, leaves large, long, broad.

MUSTARD SPINACH

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Narrow spoon-like, dark green leaves combine flavor of Spinach and Mustard.

ALL SPINACH PACKETS 5c

SPINACH—Continued**Bloomsdale Long Standing Spinach**

New Zealand—70 Days. Absolutely distinct in form, color and habit from other Spinach—it is not a Spinach, though used as a Spinach. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. Plants remain in edible condition from July until killed by frost. A sort to "cut and come again."

Old Dominion Spinach—A Long Standing Blight Resistant Savoy which has the long standing qualities

of the King of Denmark, and is as dark green as the Bloomsdale types. Leaves well savoyed and well rounded as the other varieties of Bloomsdale. It is quite an improvement over the Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy.

Special Summer Savoy Spinach—48 Days. Is a new type of Long Standing Bloomsdale Savoy. Is later by about three days than Bloomsdale Long Standing Savoy but stands about one week longer before bolting. Leaves are more crumpled or blistered than Long Standing Bloomsdale and darker green than Bloomsdale Long Standing.

ALL SPINACH PACKETS 5c

SUMMER and WINTER SQUASH

Of American Origin. Three Ounces of Seed Will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Use Three to Four Pounds per Acre. Seed breaks ground in 6 days. One inch high in 9 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse

SUMMER VARIETIES

Benning's or Green Tinted Bush—48 Days. An early greenish colored scalloped squash of excellent quality. Similar to White Bush in shape and manner of growth, with somewhat thicker, smaller fruits. A true non-running squash.

Cocozelle or Italian Green Striped—70 Days. A compact bush vine. Fruit somewhat the shape of a Banana Cantaloupe, about 12 to 15 inches long, 4 to 5 thick. When young dark green, afterwards changing to alternate stripes of green and gold. Excellent for frying like Egg Plant.

**Early White Bush Squash**

ALL SQUASH PACKETS 5c

SQUASH—Continued

Zucchini Black—Similar in all respects to Cocozelle except shorter; skin darker. 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches in diameter.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan—52 Days. The Cymbling of the South, sometimes called Patty Pan. Listed by us for over 100 years. The shape of this variety is round, about 4 inches thick, 8 to 10 inches across, scalloped on the edges with frequent warts on sides.

Giant Summer Crookneck—60 Days. A large fruited selection of the old-time Golden Summer Crookneck. Fruit averages about 12 to 18 inches long and 6 to 8 inches thick, well crooked and covered with warts, color a deep orange. When young, a very good slicer and excellent fried.

Golden Summer Crookneck—50 Days. This is similar in all respects to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except that it is earlier and smaller in every way. The most used of all Summer Squashes.

Mammoth Straightneck—60 Days. A selection of the Giant Summer Crookneck. It is the same in all respects except that the neck is straight.

WINTER OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Boston Marrow—95 Days. A meaty or thick fleshed, very productive variety for canning. Fruits keep weeks after the vines have been killed by frost. Color of skin bright orange shading to lighter color. Flesh deep orange, thick, firm.

Delicious—90 Days. In shape resembling a medium sized Hubbard. Shell not very thick, but is rather hard and strong; color, usually dark green, sometimes lighter and mottled. Flesh thick, fine grained; color, bright yellow.

Hubbard Blue—95 Days. An early blue skinned Hubbard of excellent quality.

Hubbard Golden or Red—92 Days. Similar in shape to the Green Hubbard, only earlier and smaller. Skin usually warted, of a fine orange-red color except for a slight tinge of green at blossom end. Flesh deep orange. A fine keeper.

Hubbard Improved or Green—95 Days. A very popular Squash, pointed at both ends. Skin dark green to bronze, slightly marked with orange. Flesh is a bright yellow orange; tough rind. An excellent keeper, sometimes lasting until Spring.

Hubbard Warty—95 Days. Identical to the old form of Hubbard in every way, except a trifle larger. Covered with warts. Some preferred it to Smooth.

Mammoth Chile—96 Days. The largest Squash in cultivation, often reaching a weight of 100 pounds. Fruit long and pointed at blossom end. Very showy, skin bronze, mottled, flesh thick.

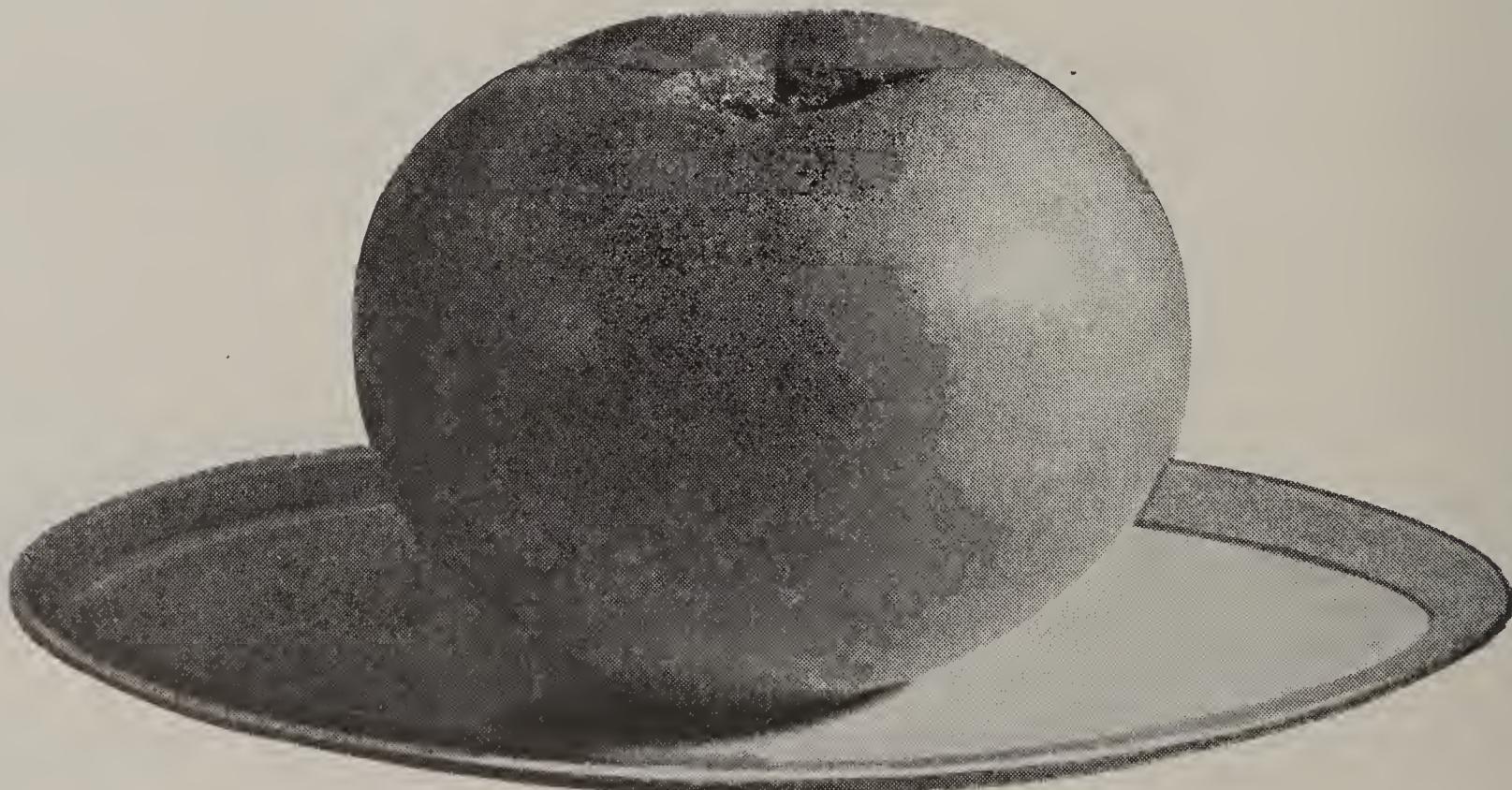
Table Queen, Acorn or Des Moines—55 Days. Small, about 6 to 8 inches long, 3 inches in diameter, trailing habit. Color deep green turning to orange; fruit ribbed; skin smooth. As it ripens used frequently. When mature, desirable for home, market garden use and shipping. Weight about 2 pounds.

ALL SQUASH PACKETS 5c

TOMATO or LOVE APPLE

One Ounce of Seed Should Produce 2000 Plants in the Greenhouse or Coldframe. One-quarter Pound of Seed Sown in the Field Should Produce Ample Plants for 1 Acre. Tomato plants should be hardened before setting in the field. This is best accomplished by withholding water a few days previous to moving them to the field. An average production of fruits is 7 tons per acre, but it is not uncommon for tomato growers to produce 10 to 20 tons per acre when they plant our Pennsylvania Certified Tomato Seed.

In purchasing Landreths' Pennsylvania Grown Tomato Seed, the buyer is certain of the absolute purity of what he buys. Every crop is produced from seed saved from hand-selected fruits of the preceding year, every one of the fruits being closely inspected and approved as to shape, color and internal structure, and what is more important, the only fruits saved are from vines of approved type, vigor, freedom from disease, and yielding qualities. Landreth is distributing a free circular on the tomato. All growers should have one.



Landreths' Bloomsdale Early Tomato

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TOMATO SEED CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Tomato Stock Seed—Before any variety can even be entered for certification in Pennsylvania, stock seed from carefully selected and staked plants must be saved the year previous to certification. D. Landreth Seed Co. goes further than that, as our stock seed is saved from carefully staked plants at least *two years previous to certification*, and seed from those staked plants proved by test a year in advance of certification. Only the very best tested strains are used for growing our fields for certification.

Field Inspection—Advanced Plant Pathologist K. W. Lauer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., and Dr. Warren Mack of Pennsylvania State College, accompanied by Hal Mills, Plant Breeder for D. Landreth Seed Co., inspect all our tomato fields before the first pickings are made. At least one more field inspection is necessary and sometimes one or two after that, before these two inspectors are satisfied that the fields are up to the high standards required. During these inspections the fields are rated for vigor, and the plants and fruits are carefully examined for disease and trueness to type, whole fields being discarded if they do not meet the very strict requirements.

Inspection of Equipment—The seed saving machines are inspected, and the processes of washing and drying of the seed are checked.

Germination Tests—Samples of certified tomato seed are taken by Inspector Lauer direct from the bagged stocks. These are tested for germination at Harrisburg and certificates issued to our Company.

Certification Stickers—The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture issues pink certification stickers which we paste on each package of Certified and Crown Picked Certified Tomato Seed. These stickers state that the tomato seed in the package was inspected and certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. We guarantee the seed to be part of that inspected and passed in accordance with the Pennsylvania rules and regulations for the certification of tomato seed.

CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED

The demand for Crown Picked Tomato Seed has been so great that we have previously been unable to fill the orders for it. We now have Crown Picked Seed of all the certified tomato varieties listed. For Crown Picked Seed only the first or crown clusters of fruits are used. Some growers claim that crown picked seed is plumper and therefore produces earlier fruits the following year than the seed from later pickings.

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR VARIETIES OF TOMATOES, WE HAVE PLACED A STAR ★ BEFORE EACH VARIETY OF WHICH WE HAVE CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED AND CERTIFIED TOMATO SEED. THE REGULAR VARIETIES DO NOT HAVE A STAR ★

Prices for Tomato Seed—Prices for all Landreth stocks of Crown Picked Certified, Certified and Regular Tomato Seed will be found at the front of this catalog.

RED VARIETIES

Landreths' Bloomsdale Early — 95 Days. A new Landreth introduction for 1939. It is a single plant selection from the Second Early Group, and received fifteen points from three of the All America Vegetable Judges. The plants are small and open, and produce an abundance of large ovate, solid fruits with deep red internal and external color. Excellent for early market or canning in the Northern States. Uniform and prolific.

Landreths' Bloomsdale Late — 120 Days. Selected as a single plant in the Late Group, this new 1939 introduction can be grown only in the South or where the growing season is very long. Having a large, coarse plant, it should be fertilized lightly. The fruits are very large, smooth, dark red in color and very solid, and somewhat flattened. It received nine points from two A. A. S. Judges. Can be used for late canning and market.

Landreths' Bloomsdale Midseason—100 Days. This new midseason Landreth tomato for 1939 was voted fifteen points by two of the A. A. S. Judges. Selected as a single plant many years ago, it has continued to produce an enormous number of very uniform, smooth, globular, solid, dark red fruits of medium size. One very enthusiastic Judge said, "Just as firm as an apple. You can drop it off of a table and it does not even crack. A splendid shipper and canner."

Landreths' Bloomsdale Self Topper—95 Days. Another new Landreth introduction for 1939. An outstanding single plant selection in the Self Topper

Group. It received eight points from two of the All America Judges. A miniature plant with an enormous crop of globular, deep red, solid, medium sized fruits. Uniform and prolific. Good for canning and market in Northern States.

★BONNY BEST—100 Days. The fruits of this old favorite are globular when small, becoming slightly flattened when they attain large size. Our strain has been selected for heavy yield. In a test at Pennsylvania State College recently, Landreths' Certified Bonny Best produced the highest yield of marketable fruits of the 10 varieties in the Second Early Group, and the largest average size of fruits.

★BREAK O'DAY—95 Days. The vines of this variety are very open growing and somewhat resemble Earliana in appearance. It is quite resistant to disease. The fruits are medium to large in size and quite closely resemble the Marglobe as to shape. This variety is not recommended for light nor sandy soils.

★BROWN'S SPECIAL—120 Days. The plant of Brown's Special produces the largest amount of foliage of any tomato that we know of, therefore is well suited to lighter soil types. Heavy applications of nitrogenous fertilizers should not be made to this variety. The fruits resemble Stone in type, but are much larger, averaging 6 to 8 ounces per fruit. The external and internal color is a dark red, and the interior structure is very solid with very small seed cavities.

TOMATO—Continued

★CHALK'S JEWEL—100 Days. A splendid early sort for market and canning in the North.

★CLARK'S EARLY—100 Days. A special strain in the Bonny Best Group, selected for use in Texas. Becoming increasingly popular in that State. Fruits good size and smooth like Bonny Best.

Crimson Cushion or Beefsteak—115 Days. Large coarse plants producing very large flat, somewhat rough tomatoes. A favorite with home gardeners who want mild flavored, large fruits.

Dwarf Stone—110 Days. A red fruited dwarf type of plant.

Earliana—90 Days. This variety is used by market gardeners for a first early. It produces an abundance of medium-sized fruits on a small vine.

★GREATER BALTIMORE—105 Days. A main crop or midseason variety grown in the South and the Middle West. It is earlier than the Stone types, and therefore may produce a more satisfactory crop for you. Our strain of Greater Baltimore has been carefully plant-selected for large sized fruits and for good red internal color and solid structure. The vines are vigorous and healthy.

★GROTHEN'S RED GLOBE—95 Days. A variety of the Break O'Day type developed in Florida. The vines have long stems like Break O'Day, but the leaflets are somewhat larger, and more abundant. The vines stand up better and therefore protect the fruit from sunscald. The fruits are globe-shaped, as large or larger than Break O'Day, and with better external color. The internal structure is very solid and meaty, and of a darker red color than Break O'Day.

★INDIANA BALTIMORE—110 Days. This splendid strain of Baltimore was developed for the Mid-west. It is about a week later than Greater Baltimore, the plants are slightly larger and coarser, but the fruits are about the same size and shape. It is more wilt resistant than Greater Baltimore.

★JOHN BAER—100 Days. A second early tomato used extensively in New York State. It is similar to a large Chalk's Jewel or Bonny Best.

★THE LANDRETH—100 Days. This variety is our own selection and is an improvement on the vast majority of those in the second early group. The fruits are large and solid. The external and internal color is a deep red, making it a good early canning tomato used extensively in New York. In a recent test in Ohio, The Landreth produced a higher yield than the Master Marglobe, Early Stone, Indiana, Baltimore, Rutgers, New Stone, Nystate and Brown's Special. The fruits were firm, and of good grade, and the vines were heavy and healthy.

Landreths' No Substitute—110 Days. This is a very distinct variety in vine characters, having potato type dark green foliage. The leaves are broad like those of the potato. Heavy foliage acts as protection from sunscald.

Landreths' Red Rock—115 Days. This is a splendid late variety for canning. Plants and fruits are large and of good quality.

★Landreths' Sunrise—95 Days. Sold Out.

★MARGLOBE—100 Days. Landreths' Strain of Marglobe is a vast improvement over the original stock, and has been perfected by individual plant selections. The fruits are globular in shape, deep red color and have solid internal structure. Landreths' Marglobe is most productive, yielding well over 10 tons per acre in many sections of the country. The vines are robust and as wilt-resistant as any variety we have ever seen. We recommend the Marglobe for market gardeners, home gardeners and canners. The seed which we offer is all grown by us and is an improved strain of the original stock obtained from the late Dr. Pritchard.

★Norton (wilt-resistant Stone)—115 Days. A large, coarse plant, producing medium sized flattish fruits of good quality. Fine for canning.



The Landreth Tomato

TOMATO—Continued

★NYSTATE—100 Days. A new red variety from the Geneva Experiment Station. Developed especially for the canners of New York. Midseason, Bonny Best type, with flattish round fruits of good external and internal color. Does not crack at the stem end as readily as some other varieties.

★PENN STATE—90 Days. The Penn State is a new hybrid created by crossing Cooper's Special with Earliana. A development of Dr. Myers, of Pennsylvania State College. This is a self-topping type of vine with short thick stems, and large, coarse dark green leaflets. The fruits are borne in clusters of 4 to 6, closely set in the center of the plant, several clusters generally being found bunched together within a very small radius from the main stem. The fruits are medium in size, smooth, slightly flattened, of good red outside and inside color, and of fine solid internal structure with small seed cavities.

Pear Shaped Red—100 Days. Small fruits shaped like a pear.

Plum Shaped Red—100 Days. 2 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, the shape of a plum.

★PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER—95 Days. Cooper's Special, a self-topping. The plants of Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) are comparatively small, the leaves and stems a little coarser than those of Earliana. The vines are branching and fairly short, the tips ending in clusters of fruit or leaflets, thus giving it the name of "Topper." The fruits are medium in size and globular or slightly flattened at the blossom end. Features of this variety which strongly appeal to canners, are its dark red interior, as well as exterior color, and its extreme solidity. Another strong point in its favor as a canning tomato, is its large yield of ripe fruit on rich soil over a short picking period. The Pritchard (Scarlet Topper) has a richer, deeper red internal color than

Marglobe. In a recent test at Pennsylvania State College, our Certified Pritchard produced the highest yield per acre of the 5 strains tested, the highest percentage of marketable fruits, and the largest average size of fruits.

★RUTGERS—100 Days. Introduced by Prof. Schermerhorn of The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. It was developed by crossing Marglobe with the J. T. D. The Rutgers produces a rather large plant with thick stems and large leaflets, somewhat larger in all respects than Marglobe. On good, rich land, heavy applications of nitrogen should not be made, for Rutgers is a strong grower. The natural abundance of foliage serves as ample protection from sunscald of the fruits when light, sandy soils are used.

The fruits are somewhat larger than Marglobe, and about the same size as Break O'Day. Being larger than Marglobe, they tend to flatten out more than this variety, not being quite as globe-shaped. The external color is dark red. The internal structure is as good as our Marglobe or Break O'Day, having thick outer and inner walls, and very small seed cavities. The internal color is darker red than Marglobe. Rutgers is recommended to the canner, the market gardener and the home gardener. In recent tests at Pennsylvania State College, our Certified Rutgers produced the highest marketable yield per acre of the 4 strains in the test, and the largest average size of fruits. In Texas, Landreths' strain of Rutgers is the most outstanding introduction in recent years.

Rutgers (Early Strain)—100 Days. In our tests in 1938, Early Rutgers had a little smaller plant than regular Rutgers, and not as much foliage. The fruits mature about a week earlier. The size and shape of the fruits, however, are about the same.

★STONE—115 Days. The standard late variety for all purposes. Plants are large, and produce large, flat fruits with good color and solid interior structure.



Rutgers Tomato

TOMATO—Continued**PINK OR PURPLE VARIETIES**

Dwarf Champion—110 Days. This is a late tomato of the dwarf or upright, potato leaf type.

June Pink—90 Days. Is a pink Earliana—see Earliana for description.

Glovel or Pink Marglobe—100 Days. A new U. S. Dept. of Agriculture tomato created by crossing Pink Globe with Marvel. Medium sized, globular fruits on a medium sized vine.

★GULF STATE MARKET (Louisiana Strain)—100 Days. This superior strain developed by Dr. Julian Miller of L. S. U. is better than most other pink varieties on the market. It has some resistance to wilt generally not found in pink sorts. The plants are robust and produce an abundance of medium to large ovate to globe-shaped fruits.

★LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE (Landreths' Strain)—100 Days. This variety has a large, coarse vine. The fruits are globular when small, becoming slightly flattened and very large when mature. Our strain of this variety is a distinct improvement on the old Pink Globe variety; in fact our opinion is that Landreths' strain of Livingston's Globe tomato can take the place of any of the old pink or purple varieties now grown.

ALL TOMATO PACKETS 10c EXCEPT CERTIFIED 15c AND CROWN PICKED CERTIFIED 20c

TURNIP

Native probably of Great Britain and Northern Europe. Four Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds Will Sow an Acre. Matures for Table 60 to 90 Days, According to Variety and Season. Breaks ground in 4 days. One inch high in 8 days under most favorable circumstances in greenhouse. Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for the most successful Turnip drilling to obtain good roots for Winter use.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS

Cow Horn or Long White Green Crowned—80 Days. This cut leaf variety is a pure white, except a dash of green in the crown. Roots sometimes 15 inches long. Is a large cropper. In shape it is very much like a long carrot, only it is blunt at the point and very often has a slight crook.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf—50 Days. This is a very early flat strap leaf Turnip with a red or purple crown. Used for cattle feeding and extensively for the table. Root flat, about 2 inches in diameter, flesh white.

Early Flat White Dutch—50 Days. This Turnip is very early and resembles the Early Flat Red or Purple Top in most respects except that the roots or bulbs are all white.

Early Snowball—50 Days. The earliest and most perfectly formed round white Turnip for garden use. A small white globe, very quick in its growth and highly recommended.

Extra Early Red or Purple Top Milan—40 Days. This and the White Milan are the earliest Turnips in cultivation. Similar but earlier than Purple Top.

Extra Early White Milan—40 Days. Identical to the Red Top Milan, except in the color of the top. It is used quite extensively for forcing. Similar but earlier than the White Flat Dutch.

Oxheart—118 Days. This is a very late tomato with long, thin vines and light foliage. The fruits are enormous in size, the shape of a beef heart, and with such a solid internal structure that there is very little room left for seed. The flavor is very mild and sweet which is preferred by some people to the more acid flavors.

Ponderosa or Brimmer—115 Days. The foliage of this variety is large and very spreading. The fruits are large and flattish round in shape, somewhat irregular and a rough exterior. Some call this variety "Beefsteak." Since the internal structure is very solid, Ponderosa is favored by many as a home garden variety.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Golden Queen or Trophy—100 Days. The foliage of this variety is similar to Ponderosa. The fruits are medium to large in size, flattish round in shape. If one prefers a mild, sweet flavored tomato, this is just the variety.

Pear-Shaped Yellow—100 Days. Small yellow fruit shaped like a pear.

Plum-Shaped Yellow—100 Days. Same as plum-shaped red in every particular except in color.

Yellow Ponderosa—115 Days The plants and fruits are identical to the regular Purple or Pink Ponderosa, but the fruits are golden yellow in color, and very mild flavored.

ALL TURNIP PACKETS 5c

Jersey Lily—65 Days. Very similar to White Egg, but longer, and not so early; flesh of excellent quality.

Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe—60 Days. This most popular variety is a large sized, rapid grower, attractive in appearance. Purplish red above ground, bulbs large, two thirds white, globe shaped, smooth with a fine tap root, fine grained flesh. The roots when about $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter, are the best size for edible condition. This is the most popular, most largely used of all varieties.

Pomeranian White Globe—70 Days. Shape round, large, solid, pure white, smooth, quick in growth for a large turnip. Productive, often 30 to 40 tons to the acre; extensively used for stock feeding as well as for table; popular in the South.

White Egg—60 Days. A sort forming oval roots the shape of an egg, in an incredibly short period after sowing. Roots are medium size, flesh very white, firm and sweet.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Aberdeen or Yellow Scotch—70 Days. This Turnip is highly recommended for cattle. Roots yellow with green top, flesh yellow.

TURNIP—Continued

Large Early Red or Purple Top White Globe

AMBER GLOBE GREEN CROWNED—70 Days. This we introduced in 1863; it is almost indispensable in every household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding, productive and an excellent keeper. We can say without hesitancy it is the best yellow fleshed Turnip on the market. Roots are large with green tops and globular shaped. The skin is yellow, except at the top, which is green. The flesh is light yellow, of fine texture and very sweet when cooked.

Amber Globe Red Crowned—70 Days. A Bloomsdale selection from the older Green Crowned Amber Globe. The same in every respect as the Green except it has an outside red crown.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly—60 Days. Cut leaved, small tops, an excellent fine texture, smooth-skinned, early orange and yellow fleshed.

WINTER TURNIPS FOR GREENS

Dixie Land—50 Days. A Turnip for winter greens. Produces large foliage of light blue-green color. An exceedingly good variety. Roots, however, are not good for eating, only the top.

Seven Top or Southern Prize—50 Days. Used entirely for greens and salad. It may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. Very hardy. In the Spring, in the Southern States, it yields an abundant foliage for boiling with cured meat, is in much demand. It is principally cultivated in the Southern States.

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage—55 Days. It produces an abundance of tender delicately flavored

leaves, and later a full crop of very tender Turnips, closely resembling Early White Flat Dutch. Is a very rapid grower. The leaves as greens, being ready fully as early as any of the Turnips for greens. After the leaves are cut the roots form rapidly, reaching maturity almost as early as Flat Dutch.

RUTABAGA

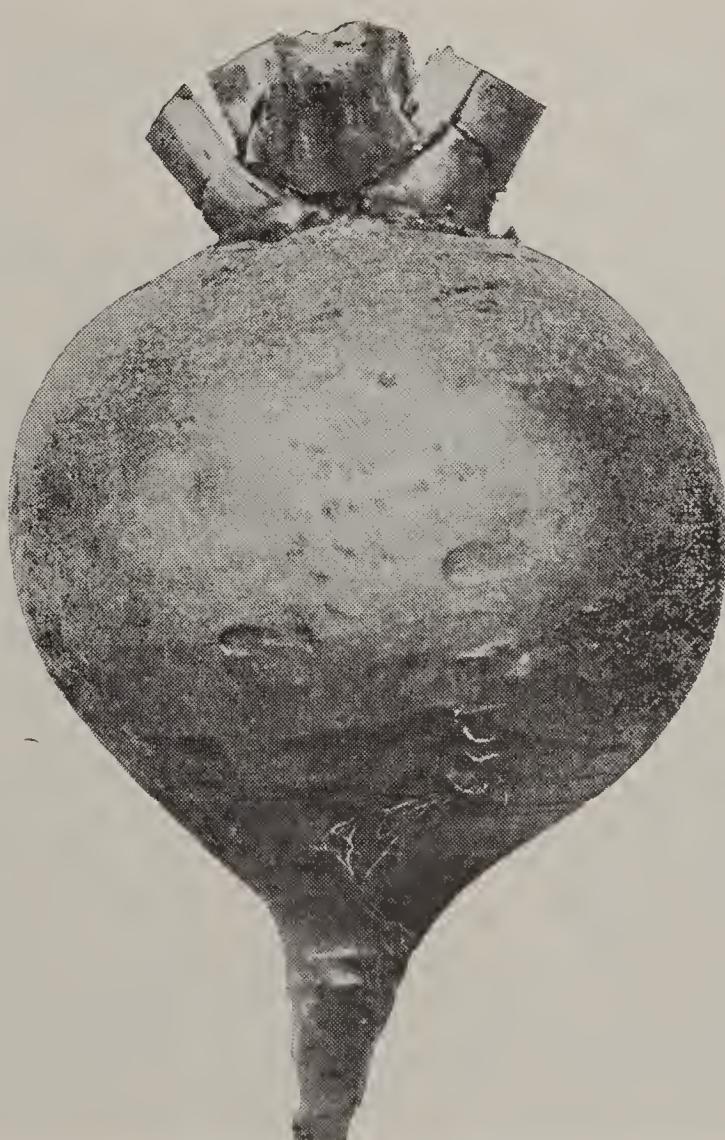
BLOOMSDALE SWEDE—90 Days. The Bloomsdale Swede is the parent of all neckless Rutabaga, called by some Improved Long Island Swede, quite wonderful in its fine breeding. It is a yellow globular or ovoid shaped Rutabaga, large size, the finest texture and flavor, a rich, creamy yellow, with a purple top. A good keeper. The best of the Rutabagas.

Budlong Breadstone or Sweet German—90 Days. A white fleshed Rutabaga, stump rooted.

LANDRETHS' IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW FLESHED or Long Island Swede—90 Days. A hardy, oval-rooted sort, a heavy cropper. Flesh yellow, with a purple crown. Grown largely by market gardeners for table use.

LANDRETHS' PARTICULAR—90 Days. This remarkable stock is grown by us on our Bloomsdale Farm. It is absolutely free from neck, solid, sweet, tender, with a good purple top, excellent yellow flesh, and a fine shaped bulb. The gem for Market Gardens.—Pkt. 10, oz. 40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25

**ALL PACKETS OF RUTABAGA 5c
EXCEPT LANDRETHS' PARTICULAR**



Bloomsdale Swede

ALL TURNIP PACKETS 5c



Frequent notes are taken throughout the growing season at our Eastern (also Western) trial grounds as to shape, size, color, productiveness, etc., of our stocks. Selections are made such as the above and the seed extracted for planting stock.

Cheese Pumpkin for Seed



Following the seed harvest, every stock of Landreths' Seeds is carefully tested in the greenhouse for germination and vitality. Thus after field, greenhouse and laboratory tests we can assure growers of "seeds which succeed" with a very true meaning.

Part of One of Twin Testing Houses

HERBS

Herbs are very ornamental, many bearing really lovely flowers. They impart a strong, spicy taste and odor to various culinary operations. Those marked with a ★ are perennial, and when once established, may be preserved for years. Of these, sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds about the middle of Spring, and the following Autumn or Spring transplant to convenient situations. The others are annuals.

Anise (Pimpinella anisum)—Flowers yellowish-white. Roots and leaf somewhat like celery. Used for garnishing, seasoning, and in cordials. 14 to 16 inches tall. Seed should be sown where plants are to stand. Pkt. 10c

★**Alkekengi**—(See Physalis).

★**Angelica (Angelica archangelica)**—Flowers white. Stems and stalks used as a vegetable or can be candied. Seeds are used for flavoring liquors and the roots for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c

★**Artemisia absinthium**—(See Wormwood)

Asperula—(See Waldmeister)

★**Balm Lemon (Melissa officinalis)**—Has a lemon-like flavor, and is used for medicinal teas and also for flavoring of liquors. Flowers yellowish-white. Pkt. 10c

Basil, Sweet Large Leaf (Basilicum)—The clove flavored foliage is tall, light green, and very aromatic. Stalks 18 inches. Excellent in omelets, soups, and as a garnishing for salad. Flowers purple. Pkt. 10c

Borage (Borago officinalis)—Flowers excellent for bees and for garnishing cool drinks. Only the small tender leaves should be used. Flowers purple or violet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c

★**Burnet (Poterium sanguisorba)**—Of definite decorative value in the garden. Is excellent in salads, and is sometimes used in flavoring soups. Flavor resembles a cucumber. Pkt. 10c

Chamomile (Matricaria chamomilla)—Wild Chamomile. Used mainly for medicinal purposes in the form of tea. Flowers whitish-yellow. Pkt. 10c

★**Catnip (Catmint) (Nepeta cataria)**—Blooms July to November. Used as a tea, and as name implies, very attractive to cats. Pkt. 10c

Caraway (Carum carvi)—Used similarly to Anise as a seasoning for breads, confectionery and meats. Foliage resembles carrot and the flowers are white. Pkt. 10c

Chervil (Anthriscus cerefolium)—Divided light green leaves used in seasoning salads, soups and omelets. Pkts. 10c

★**Chives (Allium schoenoprasum)**—Tops used for flavoring omelets, salads and canapes. Clumps may be divided and endures for years. Pkt. 10c

Clary (Salvia sclarea)—A perennial best treated as an annual, and grown for use in teas and omelets, as well as for its decorative effect. Pkt. 10c

Cumin (Cuminum cymimum)—Seeds used as ingredient in curry powder, and for pickles, pastry and soups. Pkt. 10c

Coriander (Coriandrum sativum)—Flowers white. Seeds used in confectionery and for flavoring beverages. Pkt. 10c

Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)—Used in salads for its pungent taste. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c

Dill (Anethum graveolens)—Seed used for seasoning pickles, and foliage in salads. Flowers attractive yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c

Fennel, Florence (Foeniculum dulce)—Bulb is usually boiled and used in fish sauces. Plunched stalks can be eaten like Celery. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c

★**Fennel, Sweet (Foeniculum vulgare)**—A 24-inch thick-set plant with large and finely cut leaves used in salads and teas. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c

Ground Cherry—(See Physalis)

★**Horehound (Marrubium vulgare)**—Leaves used in flavoring candy and for tea for coughs. Pkt. 10c

Husk Tomato—(See Physalis)

★**Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis)**—Used in salads and for flavoring omelets. Pkt. 10c

★**Lavender (Lavendula veris) (True)**—Seed germinates very slowly. Lilac-blue flowers used in scenting clothes; sometimes in salads. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c

★**Lovage (Levisticum officinale)**—Young stems used in confectionery. Taste resembles celery. Pkt. 10c

Matricaria—(See Chamomile)

Marjoram, Sweet (Origanum majorana)—Used in omelets, soups, salads and in stuffing for poultry. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c

★**Mugwort (Artemisia vulgaris)**—Plant 3 feet. Flowers yellowish. Used as a tonic. A really beautiful plant with fragrant foliage. Pkt. 10c

★**Mint, Spear (Old Fashioned Mint) (Mentha viridis)**—For making mint sauce and juleps. Spreads rapidly by means of underground shoots. Pkt. 10c

Patience—(See Sorrel)

★**Pennyroyal (Mentha Pulegium)**—Leaves used in teas and for seasoning puddings. Low growing plant with bluish-lilac flowers. Pkt. 10c

Purslane (Portulaca saxifraga)—In some regions much prized for "greens" in salads. Pkt. 10c

Pimpinella—(See Anise)

★**Physalis pubescens (Husk Tomato, Ground Cherry, Strawberry Tomato, Dwarf Cape Gooseberry)**—Fruits sweet and pleasant. Used for preserves and sauces. Fruit keeps for months if left in husks and stored in dry room. Pkt. 10c

HERBS—Continued

★**Rampion** (*Campanula rapunculus*)—Leaves and root are used in salads. Roots may be stored in sand for Winter use. Pkt. 10c

★**Rue** (*Ruta graveolens*)—Leaves used to flavor beverages and for seasoning vinegar. Pkt. 10c

★**Rosemary** (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—Foliage dark and shining. Flowers light blue. Leaves used for soups and for aromatic oil. Pkt. 10c

★**Sage** (*Salvia officinalis*)—Flowers blue with long silver-gray leaves produced in profusion. Leaves used for seasoning dressings, sausages, cheese, stuffing and for teas. See also Clary. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c

Salvia sclarea—(See Clary)

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctoria*) (False Saffron)—Flowers orange, and used for coloring foods, dyeing silk and making rouge. Pkt. 10c

★**Sorrel** (*Rumex patientia*)—Can be eaten raw like lettuce, or boiled like spinach. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c

Savory, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*)—Used in teas, stuffing for poultry, soups and salads. Small purple flowers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c

Spinage Dock—(See Sorrel)

★**Tarragon, Russian** (*Artemisia Dracunculus*)—The leaves dried or fresh are steeped in vinegar, which adds a much desired flavor. Can also be used with meat and in salads. Seed very scarce. Pkt. 10c

★**Tansy** (*Tanacetum vulgaris*)—Old-fashioned herb used medicinally and for seasoning. Pkt. 10c

★**Thyme, French** (*Thymus vulgaris*)—Common or Narrow Leaf Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Lilac flowers. Mint-like odor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c

★**Thyme, English or Winter Broad Leaved** (*Thymus vulgaris*)—Used for seasoning and for making tea for nervous headaches. Also used in omelets, soups, salads and for flavoring stuffing. Lilac flowers. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c

★**Waldmeister** (*Asperula odorata*)—Sometimes used for carpeting shady places. Also used for flavoring the German May Wine (Maiwein). 8 inches. Pkt. 10c

Woodruff, Sweet—(See Waldmeister)

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)—Ornamental plant used for medicine and for flavoring absinthe and other liqueurs. Pkt. 10c

SOME**OF FLOWERS OF PAST YEARS**

Below we list varieties of special interest, together with the year of their choice by the "All-America" Selections Council. For descriptions, see under regular headings:

Antirrhinum—Univ. of California Strain Mixed—1935

Aster—Los Angeles—1934

Aster—El Monte—1936

Calendula—Orange Shaggy—1935

Calliopsis—Golden Crown—1938

Campanula—Annual Single Mixed—1933

Centaurea—Jubilee Gem—1937

Cosmos—Sensation Mixed—1936

Cosmos—Orange Flare—1935

Cynoglossum—Firmament—1939

Dianthus—Laciniatus Splendens—1935

Hollyhock—Indian Spring—1939

Hunnemania—Sunlite—1934

Larkspur—Blue Bell—1934

Linaria—Fairy Bouquets—1934

Marigold—Crown o'Gold—1937

Marigold—Dixie Sunshine—1936

Marigold—Yellow Supreme—1935

Marigold—Guinea Gold—1933

Marigold—Monarch Strain—1934

Marigold—Dwarf Royal Scot—1937

Morning Glory—Scarlett O'Hara—1939

Nasturtium—Double Golden Gleam—1933

Nasturtium—Double Golden Globe—1936

Nasturtium—Double Scarlet Gleam—1935

Nasturtium—Double Gleam Hybrids Mixed—1935

Petunia—Hollywood Star—1939

Petunia—Flaming Velvet—1936

Petunia—Yellow Dainty Lady—1936

Petunia—Martha Washington—1935

Petunia—All Double Victorious Mixed—1934

Petunia—Pink Gem—1934

Petunia—Salmon Supreme—1938

Phlox—Gigantea Salmon Glory—1939

Phlox—Gigantea Art Shades Mixed—1935

Venidium—Fastuosum—1933

Verbena—Lavender Glory—1933

Verbena—Beauty of Oxford Hybrids—1933

Zinnia—Fantasy Mixed—1935

Zinnia—Fantasy Star Dust—1937

Zinnia—Fantasy White Light—1939

Zinnia—Navajo Gaillardia Flowered Mixed—1938

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL USES

We have many varieties which, for lack of space, are not listed—Ask for what you don't see.

For Cut Flowers

Anchusa
Antirrhinum
Arctotis
Asters
Brachycome
Calendula
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Didiscus
Evening Primrose
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Godetia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Hunnemania
Larkspur
Lupine
Mignonette
Marigold
Nasturtium
Nigella
Petunia, Double
Phlox
Pyrethrum
Pentstemon
Poppy (Oriental or Iceland)
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Schizanthus
Shasta Daisy
Stevia
Stock
Sweet Peas
Verbena
Veronica
Zinnia

For Semi-Shade

Lupine
Mignonette
Myosotis
Pansy
Sweet William

For Winter Bouquets

Celosia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila paniculata
Helichrysum
Lunaria
Physalis

For Withstanding Drought

Achillea
Ageratum
Alyssum, procumbens
Antirrhinum
Arctotis
Bartonia
Brachycome
Browallia
Calendula
Calliopsis
Campanula Pyramidalis
Candytuft
Centaurea
Coreopsis
Cynoglossum
Cosmos
Delphinium
Dianthus
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Euphorbia
Four O'Clock
Gaillardia
Hollyhock
Kudzu Vine
Marigold
Petunia
Phlox
Portulaca
Scabiosa
Sunflower
Tithonia
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea, imperialis
Heliotrope
Mignonette
Nasturtium (Sweet-scented varieties)
Nicotiana
Petunia
Scabiosa
Stevia
Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet Rocket
Sweet William
Wallflower

For Semi-Shade

Anchusa, italicica
Balsam
Bellis, perennis
Campanula
Centaurea, cyanus
Clarkia
Columbine
Godetia
Linaria

For Midsummer Bloom

Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia, picta
Hollyhock
Nasturtium
Petunia
Pentstemon
Phlox
Poppy (annual)
Scabiosa (annual)
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Viola, cornuta
Zinnia

For Late Bloom

Alyssum, Sweet
Antirrhinum
Aster
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Gomphrena
Hibiscus
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Vinca
Viola, cornuta
Zinnia

For Screening and Ornament

CLIMBERS
Balsam Apple
Cardinal Climber
Cobaea scandens
Cypress Vine
Gourds, Ornamental
Kudzu Vine
Morning Glory
Moonflower
Nasturtium, Tall
Scarlet Runner Bean
Sweet Peas
Thunbergia

For Rock Gardens

ANNUALS
Ageratum, Blue Ball
Alyssum, all varieties
Brachycome
Cynoglossum
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Hunnemania
Linaria
Nemesia
Nemophila
Phlox
Petunia
Portulaca
Schizanthus
Thunbergia
Verbena
Zinnia, Tom Thumb

For Rock Gardens

PERENNIALS
Achillea
Alyssum, saxatile
Arabis
Aquilegia
Bellis, perennis
Candytuft, perennial
Delphinium, chinensis
Dianthus, plumarius
Evening Primrose
Gypsophila
Linum
Myosotis
Nepeta
Poppy, Iceland
Veronica
Viola cornuta
Wallflower, Siberian

For Back-grounds and Borders

(Medium Tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)
ANNUALS
Kochia
Larkspur
Lupine Annual
Marigold, Tall
Nicotiana
Petunia
Poppy
Salpiglossis
Salvia
Scabiosa
Stevia
Zinnia, Tall

PERENNIALS

Achillea
Columbine
Delphinium
Gaillardia
Gypsophila paniculata
Linum
Matricaria
Pentstemon
Physalis
Poppy, orientale
Pyrethrum
Scabiosa, caucasica
Shasta Daisy
Salvia farinacea
Sweet Rocket

For House Plants

Browallia
Celosia, cristata dwf.
Geranium
Lantana
Stock
Vinca

For Bedding and Borders

(Semi-Dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)
ANNUALS
Ageratum
Anchusa myosotidiflora
Antirrhinum, Semi-Dwarf
Balsam
Bartonia
Brachycome
Browallia
Calendula
Carnation
Centaurea Jubilee
Gem
Candytuft
Dianthus, Pinks
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Canna
Celosia
Chrysanthemum
Centaurea
Clarkia
Cynoglossum
Dahlia, Unwin's Giant
Didiscus
Four o'Clock
Godetia
Gypsophila
Helichrysum

For Bedding and Borders

(Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

ANNUALS
Stock
Vine
Wallflower
Zinnia, Lilliput

PERENNIALS

Linum
Nepeta
Physalis
Poppy, Iceland
Sweet Rocket

For Edgings

(10 inches or less)

ANNUALS
Alyssum, Benthami
Nemesia
Nemophila
Pansy
Portulaca
Torenia
Tagetes Signata Pumila
Verbena
Zinnia, Tom Thumb

PERENNIALS

Alyssum, saxatile
Anchusa, myosotidiflora
Arabis
Bellis, perennis
Perennial Candytuft
Viola cornuta

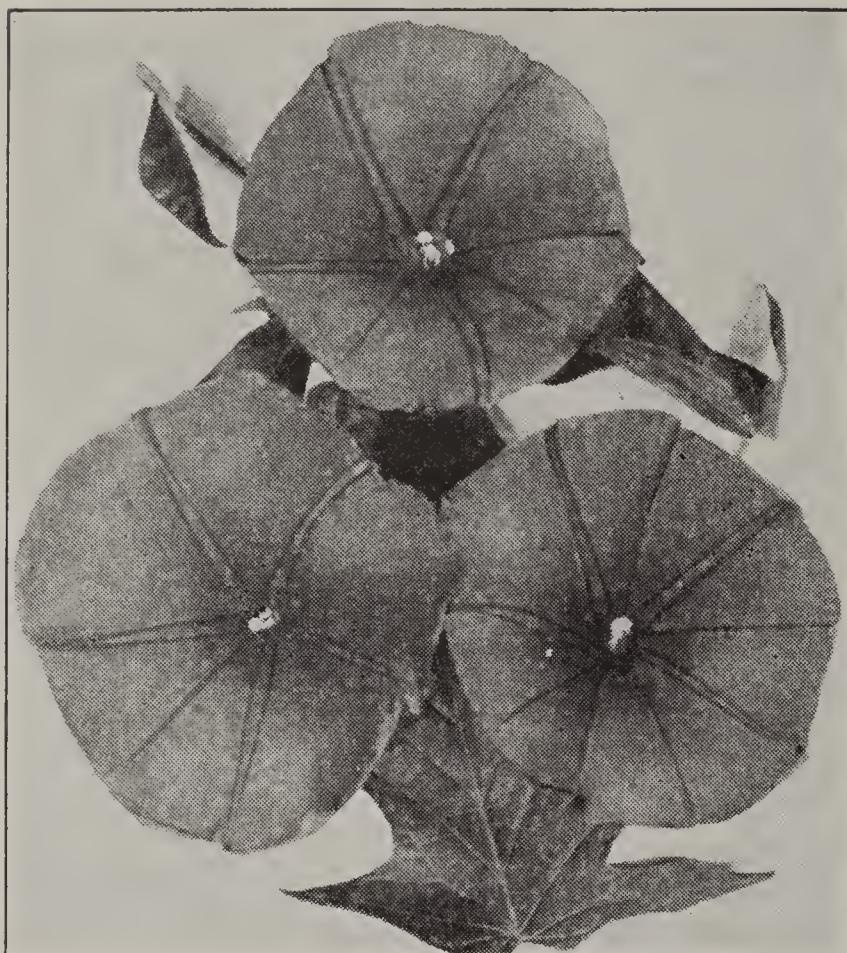
For Window Boxes

Ageratum
Antirrhinum
Geranium
Heliotrope
Lantana
Linaria
Morning Glory
Myosotis
Nasturtium
Nemophila
Pansy
Petunia, Balcony
Phlox
Tagetes Signata Pumila
Torenia
Thunbergia
Verbena

For Poor Soil

Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Calendula
Celosia
Clarkia
Cosmos
Euphorbia
Godetia
Kochia
Kudzu Vine
Nasturtium
Petunia
Portulaca
Venidium
Verbena
Viscaria
Wallflower

LANDRETHS' NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES FOR 1939



Morning Glory—Scarlett O'Hara

MORNING GLORY □

Scarlett O'Hara

ALL-AMERICA  SELECTIONS

This delightful Gold Medal Winner in the 1939 "All-America" Trials is a rich dark wine-red variety blooming 65 days after planting. This entirely new color is an outstanding novelty, and genuine seed is very scarce. While they last, Packet 25c

CYNOGLOSSUM □

Dwarf Firmament

ALL-AMERICA  SELECTIONS

A mass of charming Cambridge-blue flowers surmount this plant which is so admirably adapted to either bedding or cutting. This Bronze Medal Winner is only 15 inches tall and vastly superior to the old taller growing form—Packet 25c



Cynoglossum—Dwarf Firmament

LANDRETHS' NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES



Hollyhock—Indian Spring

HOLLYHOCK □
Annual Indian Spring

ALL-AMERICA  SELECTIONS

Although this plant blooms from seed in 5 months and is classed as "annual," it will generally live for several years in most situations. It bears semi-double fringed flowers in various shades of pink and should be very valuable. Silver Medal Winner—Packet 25c

PETUNIA □
Hollywood Star

ALL-AMERICA  SELECTIONS

This distinctive novelty won a Silver Medal in the recent Trials. It is a 5 pointed star-shaped flower of rose-pink with a creamy-yellow throat, borne on bushy erect plants. Good for pots, boxes and for cutting, or even for bedding—
Packet 25c



Petunia—Hollywood Star

LANDRETHS' NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

PHLOX □

Gigantea Salmon Glory



This 1939 Silver Medal Winner bears huge salmon-pink flowers with creamy eyes, which are larger than a half-dollar. It is very easy to grow, and flowers over a long season—Packet 25c



Phlox—Gigantea Salmon Glory



Centaurea—Jubilee Gem
(Note Entirely New Habit of Growth)

CENTAUREA □

(Cornflower)

Jubilee Gem

A splendid dwarf compact base-branching type with rich blue flowers. Ideal for bedding or cutting, and of exceedingly uniform habit. Won "All-America" Silver Medal in 1937. Packet 10c

AGERATUM □

Pink Fairy

This new introduction is ball-shaped and heavily flowered. When only 2 inches tall the lovely salmon-rose flowers appear, and the plant reaches a maximum height of only 5 inches—Packet 25c

LANDRETHS' NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES



**Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)
Tall Maximum Rustproof**

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) □

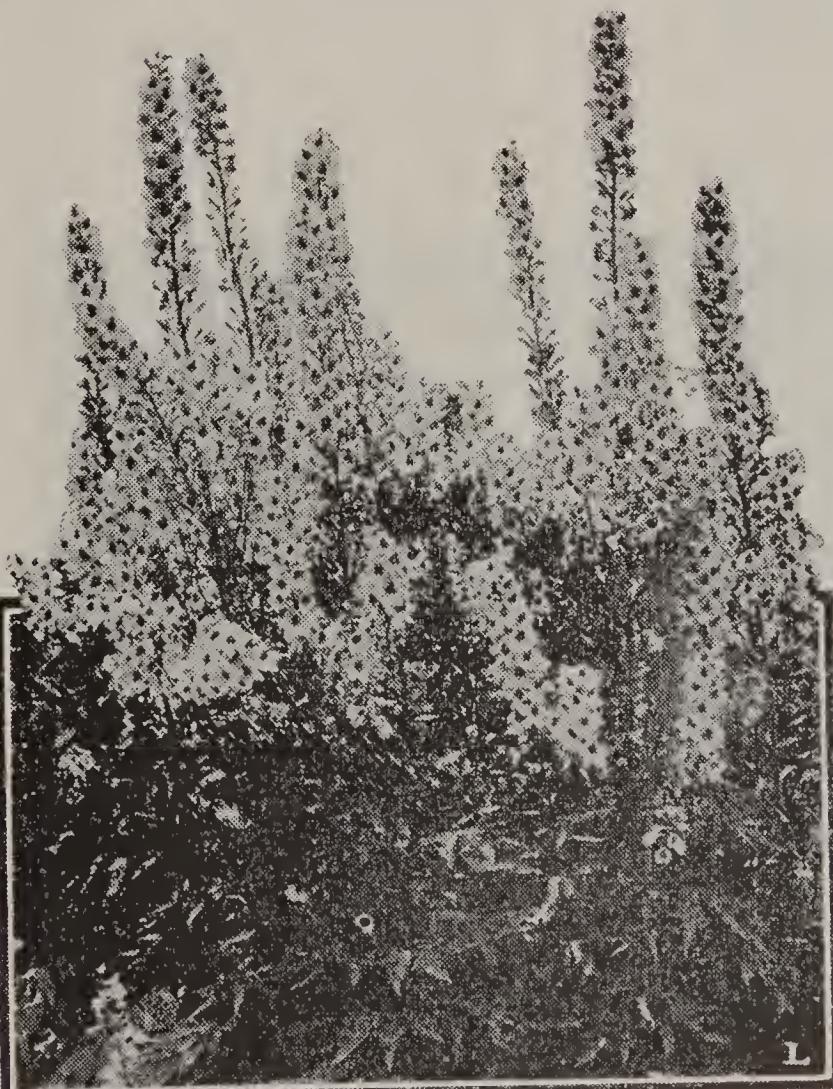
Tall Maximum

This strain produces fine long spikes in the garden, and the plants are about 90% resistant to the disease of "rust." It may be had in the following varieties:

Copper King
Paradise Rose
Canary Bird
Alaska Snowflake
Mixed Colors

Separate colors—Packet 15c

Mixed Colors—Packet 10c



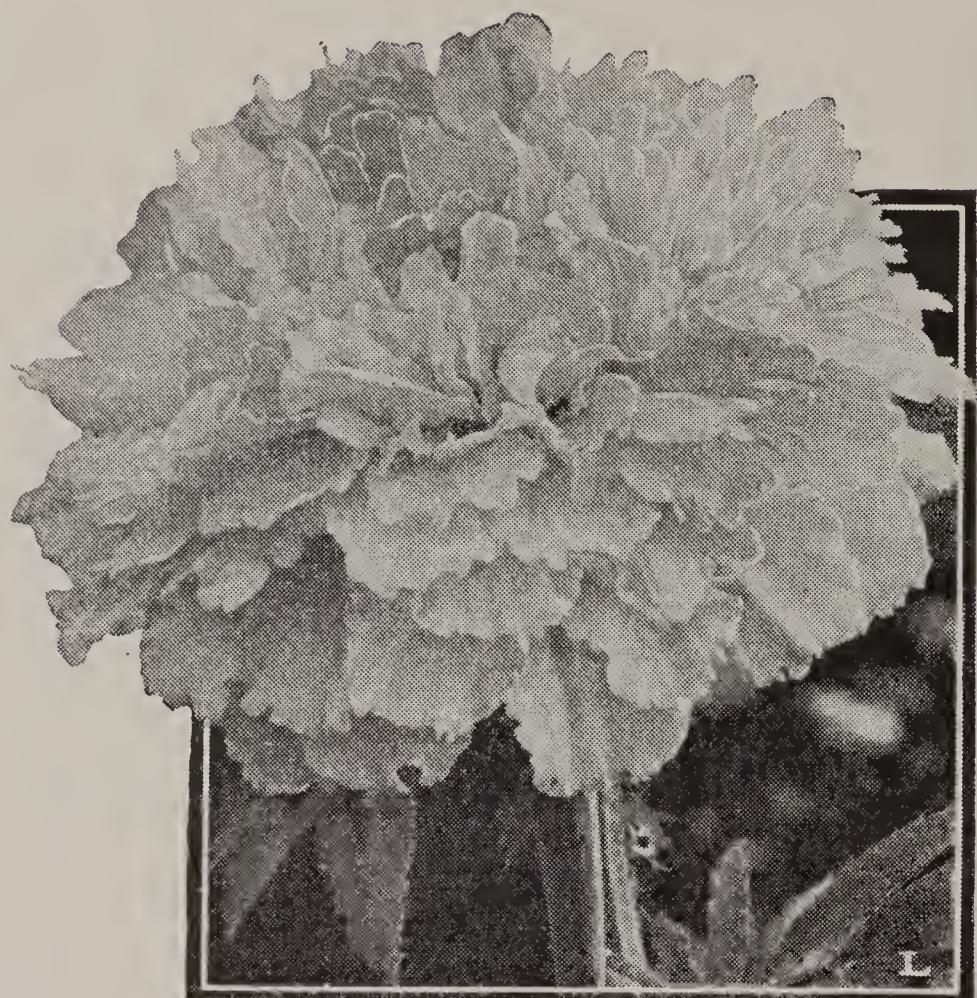
DELPHINIUM □

Wrexham Hollyhock Hybrids

A beautiful blending of colors from the world's most famous hybridist. Largest of all delphiniums with enormous spikes reaching 6 feet in height—Packet 50c

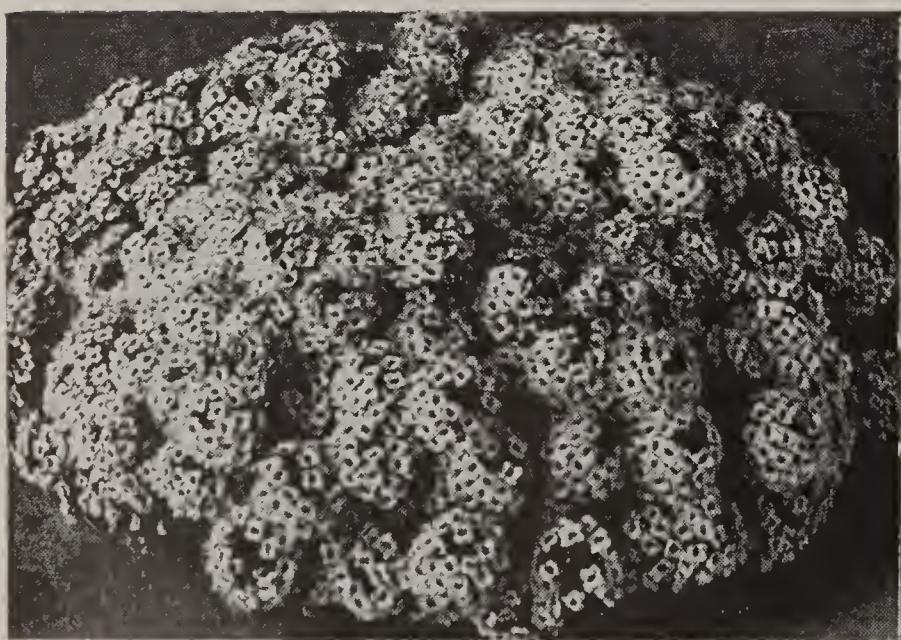
Delphinium—Wrexham Hybrids

LANDRETHS' NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES



Marigold — Yellow Supreme

Lemon yellow carnation-flowered blooms which are delightfully sweet-scented. A real acquisition to any garden, and a fine companion to Guinea Gold—
Packet 10c



Alyssum—Benthami Procumbens

A really superior strain of an old-time garden favorite. The dwarfest and most compact we have ever grown, and the result of years of selection.
—Packet 10c

LARKSPUR □

Tall, upright, base-branching in habit, the **Giant Imperials** have passed all other types of Larkspur for florists' and general garden use. The Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, carried on stems 4-5 feet long, are compactly placed on upright growing plants, requiring only about half the space needed for the old Stock Flowered type. May be started either indoors or outside, but indoor starting improves the quality of the flowers. Giant Imperial Larkspur may be had in deep salmon-pink, flesh pink, Oxford blue, clear blue, lavender, scarlet, white and in a well blended mixture of these and other colors—
Packet 10c (See page 67)



Giant Imperial Larkspur

HINTS ON FLOWER SEED SOWING

BELOW we give suggestions for starting flower seeds without the aid of a greenhouse. Under each heading of flowers which we list, is given a "key number" referring to the following instructions. While the information given is fairly complete, we suggest that additional study be spent on all available gardening books and magazines, for it is only by a true understanding of the requirements of plants, that the keenest pleasures of gardening may be realized.

The soil best adapted to the greater variety of garden flowers is a deep rich loam. If the soil is too adhesive, it may be loosened by the addition of sand or sifted coal ashes. When preparing to seed, be sure to have the soil very well pulverized, and as level as possible.

1 Sow in the place where the plants are to stand. Be sure that soil where seeds are to be sown is thoroughly loosened to a depth of several inches, and well leveled. The average seed should be covered about twice its own greatest thickness, though very small seeds like Petunia should not be covered at all, but merely pressed into the earth with a board, and then covered with newspaper. Watering should be done through the newspaper, to prevent washing out the seed, but after sprouts appear in reasonable numbers, the paper should be removed, so that the young seedlings may have light and air. Watering should be done carefully, and the soil should not be allowed to dry out, but on the other hand, excessive water may rot the unsprouted seeds, and cause "damping-off" of seedlings. After plants have grown their second pair of leaves, they should be thinned out to avoid crowding. Distance between being governed by the ultimate size of the plant. Extra plants can usually be transplanted to other situations.

2 Start in open air seed bed and transplant. The surface of the seed bed should be raised slightly above the adjoining ground, so that during storms washing-out will not occur. It might be well to place bricks or boards in the form of a curbing around the plot to further assist. A sunny situation is best for the seed bed, though after the young sprouts appear, during very hot days it may be necessary to shade them with a cloth spread over short sticks. Sowing and watering are to be done as suggested in 1 above.

3 Sow in flats or pots or pans in open air or in a cold frame. This procedure is best followed with slow-germinating subjects, such as various wildings and rock plants, some of which may take from six months to a year or more to germinate. Use an earthenware flower pot or pan, or a low shallow box known as a "flat." Ample drainage should be provided, but drainage holes should be covered with broken pottery or stones. The receptacle should then be filled with a good potting soil composed of approximately half sharp sand and half black loam. Potting soil can usually be obtained cheaply from your neighborhood florist. Place your container in a shaded spot, and

during Spring, Summer and Fall water well enough to keep soil from drying out. Mulching with peat-moss will assist in this. When Winter comes, sink container in the ground and cover with leaves or litter. Do not become discouraged with slow germinating subjects, for any live seed will eventually germinate, provided conditions are right and if given time enough. When seedlings appear, transplant to nursery-row or permanent location.

4 Plant indoors in flat, pot or pan. This method is effective when there is a sunporch or window facing South, so that there is sunlight most of the day. Use an earthenware flower pot or pan, or a low shallow box known as a "flat." Into this put a potting soil such as described in 3, firm the soil, and plant the seed in rows, being sure to mark each row for easy identification. When watering, set the container in water, allowing it to soak up sufficient from the bottom to thoroughly moisten the soil. Container should be put in a dark place, and covered with wet newspaper until seeds sprout, when it should be brought into the light. Do not allow soil to dry out. This can best be accomplished by covering container with glass to stop evaporation. When moisture collects on the glass, lift glass to allow air to circulate during the sunny part of the day. A temperature range of 50 degrees at night and 70 degrees during the day is best. After seedlings have made their second pair of leaves, they should be transplanted to other containers to avoid crowding, or if weather is warm enough, they could be moved outdoors.

5 Start in hot bed or cold frame. It is best to sow flower seeds (because of their small size) in flats to be placed in the frame, rather than directly in the frame itself. If a hot bed, care should be taken that the temperature has dropped to at least 90 degrees before sowing. Soil should not be allowed to dry out, and on a warm sunny day, the sash should be raised to allow ventilation, for overheating causes a thin, leggy growth. After plants have made their second pair of leaves, they should be shifted to other flats and spaced about 2 inches apart each way, to allow adequate root systems to develop. If the season has advanced far enough, they can be planted directly outside.

As a general rule, plants of all kinds are best transplanted from the seed-bed and into their permanent locations during wet rainy weather. Most failures with flowers are caused by either too deep planting of the seed, or careless transplanting at the time of moving to permanent beds.



LANDRETH'S FLOWER SEEDS

In presenting our 1939 List of Flower Seeds, we offer what we consider the very best and most popular varieties, including a number of novelties. Our seeds are grown by the most painstaking methods, and no trouble or expense is too great for us to take, to insure our customers the finest of domestic and foreign grown seeds. We are devoting particular attention to the Flower Seed Department, and are constantly striving to give prompt, helpful, and intelligent service.

Space limitations prevent the listing of all varieties which we are able to supply, only the better-known sorts being included here. If you can't find what you need, write us, and the chances are that we can supply it from stock, or at all events obtain it very promptly from the growers of the particular strain desired.

Varieties marked with ● supplied in plain packets only

Symbols denote: Annual Perennial Biennial

ACHILLEA (Sneezewort, Yarrow)

Culture 1. Set out Aug. Normal germination, 10-15 days
 ● **The Pearl**—Splendid perennial for cutting. Bears clusters of double satin-white flowers during a long season. Does best in a sunny situation. 2 feet. Rather difficult to germinate. A native of Great Britain—packet 15c

AGERATUM

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 5-10 days
 Of easy growth, flowers abundantly out of doors in summer and until frost; very desirable for table decoration. Start indoors for earliest bloom. In bloom for 90 days. Hardy annual from Mexico.

● **Pink Fairy**—A new British introduction of soft salmon-rose color. Ball-shaped and heavily flowered, it begins to bloom when only 2 inches tall. Maximum height 5 inches.—packet 15c
 ● **Blue Ball**—Dwarf, ball-shaped plants. Large flowered and very compact. Best for edging.—packet 10c.

Blue Perfection—Compact, very large flowered variety. The darkest sort grown from seed.—packet 10c

● **Imperial Semi-Dwarf White**—packet 10c
 ● **Imperial Semi-Dwarf Blue**—packet 10c
 ● **Imperial Semi-Dwarf Mixed**—packet 5c

ALKANET—See Anchusa.

ALYSSUM

Culture 1. Normal germination, 5-8 days
 Makes a very pretty border; fine for carpet bedding. Blooms June to November. Sow where wanted to bloom. Native to Western Asia.

Benthami Procumbens —Very dwarf creeping habit. Best for edging that we have ever grown.—packet 10c

Carpet of Snow or Little Gem —Very suitable for border and pot work. 4 inches.—packet 10c

● **Lutescens** —Dwarf creamy yellow.—packet 10c

● **Lilac Queen Improved** —Distinct variety with lilac-tinted flowers. 9 inches.—packet 10c

Saxatile Compactum —Perennial, known also as "Basket of Gold." In late spring, is covered with golden flowers. Excellent for rockeries.—packet 10c

Sweet (Maritimum) —White. 8 to 12 inches. Trailing habit, very sweetly scented, a hardy annual.—packet 5c

AMARANTHUS

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 5-10 days
 Annuals, with brilliant foliage growing best in soil with plenty of lime, and in sunny position.

Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding)—packet 5c
 ● **Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)**—packet 10c
 All Kinds Mixed—packet 5c

ANCHUSA

Normal germination, 30 days
Italica, Dropmore Variety —A most satisfactory perennial with rough green leaves, bearing large numbers of deep blue flowers on branching stems. Should be in every garden. Believed to be of Italian origin. Culture 3.—packet 10c

ANCHUSA—Continued

● **Italica, Lisadell** —An improved form with strong, vigorous growth and extra large gentian-blue flowers. 5 feet tall. Culture 3.—packet 15c

○ **Myosotidiflora** —Light blue and graceful, this hardy 12-in. plant is ideal for rock-gardening or borders. Culture 3.—50 seeds 35c

Capensis (Summer Forget-Me-Not)—Gentian-blue flowers from July to October. 2 feet. This variety deserves to be better known. Culture 1.—packet 5c

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 8-12 days
 An exquisite tender perennial, living for a second and third year, but best treated as an annual, blooming in July if sown early and then on until killed by frost. By cutting off most of the flowering stems and giving a slight protection over winter, plants will bloom second summer for four months. As a cut flower, Snapdragon retains its fresh appearance for 4 or 5 days, and in this particular is very valuable for table decoration. A development of a genus known as Scrophularia, which is native in both Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Rust Resistant Strains Only

Majus Yellow Jacket—2 ft.—packet 10c
 ● **Majus Scarlet Defiance**—2 ft.—packet 10c
 ● **Majus Shasta Pure White**—2 ft.—packet 10c
 ● **Majus Harmony**—Terra Cotta Orange, 2 ft.—packet 10c
 ● **Majus Daintiness**—Rose-pink, white tube.—2 ft.—packet 10c
Univ. of California Strain Majus Mixed—2 ft. Awarded Certificate of Honor of "All-America Selections Council for 1935." The plants are 90 percent rustproof, and the strain is invaluable where conditions of rust prevail.—packet 10c

(For Forcing or Outdoor Use—3 feet)

● **Tall Maximum Copper King**—packet 15c
 ● **Tall Maximum Paradise Rose**—packet 15c
 ● **Tall Maximum Canary Bird**—packet 15c
 ● **Tall Maximum Alaska Snowflake**—packet 15c
 ● **Tall Maximum Mixed**—packet 10c
Semi-Dwarf Mixed—Rose, yellow, white, etc. 18 in.—pkt. 10

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Culture 3. Normal germination, 12-60 days
 Among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial old fashioned flowers. Blooms in the early spring and summer for 60 days. Foliage very attractive. Will thrive almost anywhere, but prefers partial shade and moisture. Splendid for cutting. 2½-3 feet. Native both to Europe and America.

Vulgaris, Single Mixed—packet 5c
 ● **Golden Spur (Chrysanthus)**—Long Spurs.—packet 10c

AQUILEGIA—Continued

Mrs. Scott-Elliott's Hybrid's Mixed—The best of the Columbines, having extremely long spurs, and embracing blues, lavenders, purples, mauves, reds, pinks, yellows, whites and creams. Two or more colors in the same flower-head.—pkt. 25c

- Long Spurred Silver Queen
- Long Spurred Pink Shades
- Long Spurred Blue Shades

Any of the above packets 25c

ARABIS ○

Culture 3. Set out Aug. Normal germination, 10-20 days

Alpina—(Rock Cress) 6 inches. Charming white Spring-flowering perennial, doing well in any soil, and needing only plenty of sun. Native of the Alps.—packet 10c

ARCTOTIS □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 15-20 days

Grandis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy)—Long stems and good keeping qualities make this an excellent cut flower. Petals white with steel-blue center. 2 feet. Better start indoors.—packet 10c

● **Hybrids**—Shades of red and orange—packet 25c

ASTERS (Callistephus) □

Culture 1, 2, or 5. Normal germination, 5-10 days

Chrysanthemum-like flowers, not surpassed in beauty by any plant. A supply of Asters may be had from July until frost, by planting an early variety like Queen of the Market, followed by a later sort such as American Branching. To insure early blooming, seeds may be sown under glass in April and then transplanted to outside beds after all danger from frost is over. We owe our garden Asters to China and Japan.

Fusarium Wilt-Resistant Strains—We are glad to offer originator's stock of the following strains of Asters, which we believe to be resistant to this disease which is so rapidly spreading throughout the world. Do not confuse "yellows" with "wilt," however, as "yellows" can only be controlled by use of a 3-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture with which plants should be sprayed at intervals of 7 to 10 days. Though we noticed yellows in our trials last Summer, we saw absolutely no sign of wilt where we had used resistant seed, and we advise all our friends to insist on wilt-resistant strains.

Landreths' American Branching (Also known as Vick's Branching)—We cannot recommend the American Branching type too highly. Very free blooming, producing flowers of the broad-petaled type, slightly incurved and very lasting. Handsome double flowers borne on long stems, a free brancher and unsurpassed in merit. 24 inches tall. (Wilt resistant.)

Crimson

Purple or Dark Blue

Lavender or Light Blue

Rose

Shell Pink

White

Fine Mixed

Any of the above packets 10c

Crego's Giant Branching Comet—This class, also known as "Ostrich Plume," is without doubt the most popular variety grown. The flowers have long shaggy petals, suggesting a Chrysanthemum, and often are curled and interlaced. Blooms midsummer. 2 feet. (Wilt resistant.)

Crimson

Rose

Lavender or Light Blue

Shell Pink

Purple or Dark Blue

White

Finest Mixed

Any of the above packets 10c

Early Queen of the Market—The best early among the Asters. Habit branching. Flowers double and nearly round.



Aster—Super Giant Los Angeles

Plants 18 inches high and very productive. Ten days earlier than any other. (Wilt resistant.)

Crimson

Light Rose or Blush Pink

Purple or Dark Blue

White

Lavender or Light Blue

Fine Mixed—All colors

Any of the above packets 10c

Single Chinensis Mixed. (Wilt resistant.)—This strong vigorous and free-blooming variety is sometimes known as Single Marguerite. The flowers are broad-petaled, about 2½-3 inches in diameter, and all have yellow centers. Fine for cutting.—packet 10c

King or Needle Mixed. (Wilt resistant.)—Differs from all others, by producing large rounded heads of quilled petals. Long stems make this variety good for cutting. 2 ft.—pkt. 5c

Heart of France. (Wilt resistant.)—Beautiful rich dark red, and much in demand.—packet 10c

(New) **Super-Giant "Los Angeles"** (Not resistant.)—Received Silver Medal from "All America Selections Council" for 1934. Exceptionally large flowers of a pure shell-pink, borne on very strong 3-foot stems. The interlacing petals give a very pretty feathery effect. Introducers' stock only. Early planting essential.—packet 10c

(New) **Super-Giant "El Monte."** (Not resistant.)—Bronze Medal from "All-America Council" for 1936. The second color of the Super-Giant Class is a deep, glowing crimson of huge size, with fluffy interlaced petals. Plant early.—packet 10c

(New) **Giant California Sunshine Mixed.** (Not resistant.)—Single row of outer petals, 4-5 inches across, with tufted center of short florets of light yellow. Distinct and most attractive. 2½ feet.—packet 15c

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—See Centaurea.

BALLOON VINE (Cardiospermum) □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 15 days
 Popular as a rapid climbing annual, 10-12 feet, producing inflated seed pods one inch diameter, resembling miniature balloons; delicate foliage. Valuable for screens. Sometimes called "Love in a Puff." Tender annual. Native of Bermuda, Florida, Texas, and many other place throughout the world.—packet 10c

BALSAM (Ladyslipper) □

Culture 1, 4, or 5. Normal germination, 8-10 days
 Beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring two inches in diameter. Rich soil and deep culture in a sunny position are requisite to produce large flowers. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. In bloom 60 days. If foliage obscures flowers, it can be cut away without injuring plants. Native to India, Malay Peninsula and China.

Camellia Flowered Mixed—packet 10c

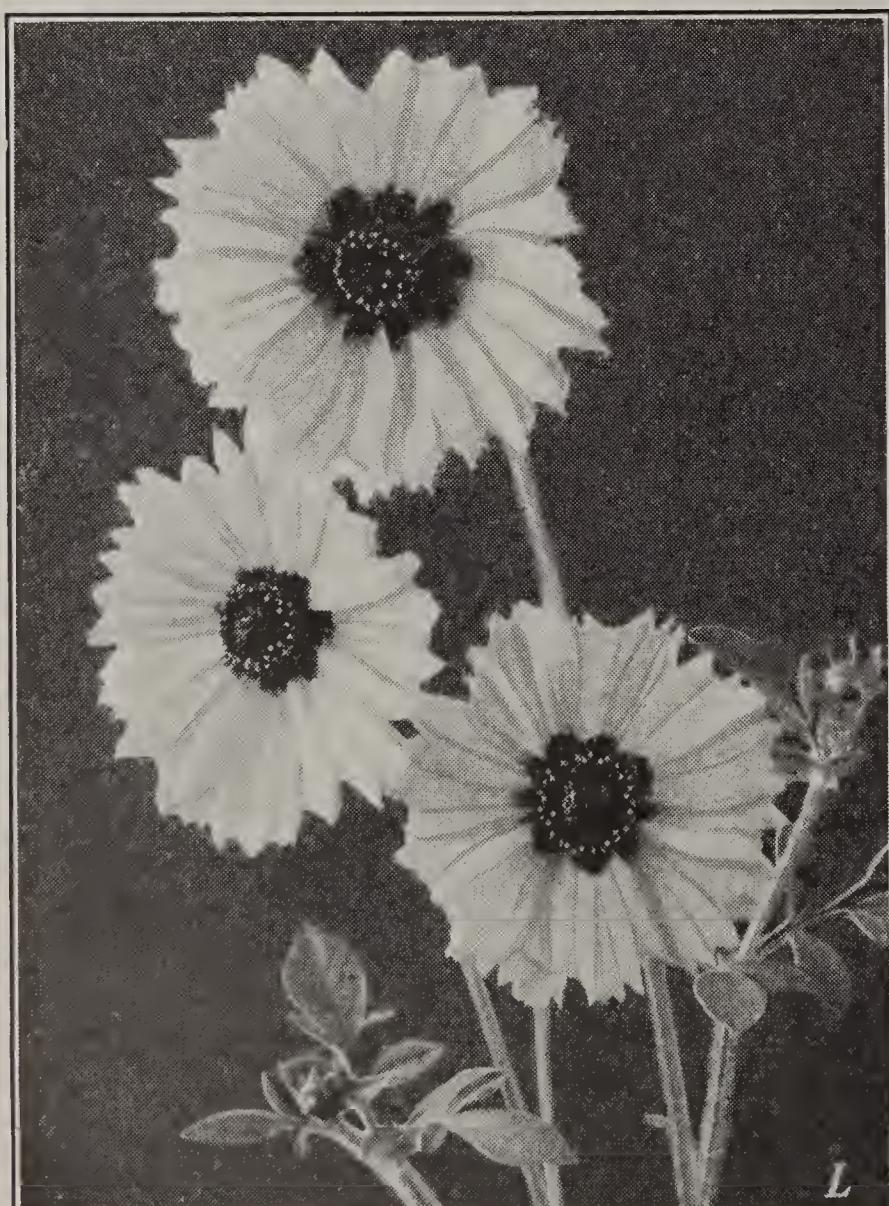
Rose Flowered Mixed—2 ft. high. 18 ins. diameter.—pkt. 10c
● Bush Flowering Mixed—A dwarf compact type, and, unlike familiar form, flowers appear in masses at terminals of branches. Entire top of plant covered with blooms. Is most unusual in United States.—packet 10c

BARTONIA (Blazing Star) □

Culture 1. Normal germination, 15 days
Aurea—Even in poor soil this flower will produce vivid yellow patches in the garden. Can be used effectively with blue Ageratum in the border. Cannot be transplanted. Sow where wanted to bloom. 1 foot. Is a California wild-flower.—pkt. 5c
BEARDTONGUE—See Pentstemon.
BELLIS—See Daisy Double.
BLANKET FLOWER—See Gaillardia.
BLACK EYED SUSAN—See Thunbergia.
BLUE LACE FLOWER—See Didiscus.

BRACHYCOME □

Culture 1, 4, or 5. Normal germination, 10 days
Iberidifolia Mixed—Swan River Daisy. A rather uncommonly grown plant, which should be better known. 10 inches. Blue, white, rose, violet flowers resembling small cinerarias. Use for edgings. Indigenous to Australia.—packet 10c
● Blue, with yellow center.—packet 10c



Calliopsis—Golden Crown

BROWALLIA □

Culture 1, 4 or 5. Normal germination, 5-10 days
Elate Mixed—A fine bedding plant of free growth, blooming during Summer and Autumn, and producing star-shaped flowers of blue and white. 1 foot. Makes a good house-plant. Native of Tropical America.—packet 10c
BUGLOSS—See Anchusa.

CACTUS

A splendid mixture of many varieties, in packets bearing full cultural directions. Very easily started from seed indoors.—packet 25c

CALENDULA or POT MARIGOLD □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 5-10 days
 Bushy plants with dense green foliage, surmounted with disc-like double flowers. If cut regularly, will bloom all Summer, and well into the Fall. Thrives even in poor soil, provided seed-pods are removed after blooming. 12-18 inches. Does not transplant easily. Is native from Canary Islands to Persia.
Mixed Double—Yellow and orange shades.—packet 5c
(New) Landreths' Pastel Bedding Mixed—Designed especially for the home garden, this mixture of dwarf types has many new shades of apricot, cream and white, as well as the better-known orange and lemon. Adapted to border use, but stems are long enough for cutting.—packet 10c
Campfire (Sensation)—Large flowers of rich orange, with a scarlet sheen.—packet 10c
(New) Chrysanthia (Sunshine)—Awarded a Gold Medal by the "All-America" Selections Council for 1934. Originating in Australia, this flower has wide and loosely arranged petals, incurved at center, and reflexed at edges, somewhat like a chrysanthemum. The long-stemmed, clear buttercup-yellow blooms are 4 inches across. Plants 30 inches tall.—packet 10c
(New) Orange Shaggy—Winner of Gold Medal in "All America" competition in 1935. Fringed and laciniated petals of deep orange.—packet 10c

Orange King—The best bright orange.—packet 10c

Lemon Queen—Good clear lemon.—packet 10c

● Ball's Apricot—Lovely color.—packet 10c

● Ball's White (Moonlight)—With dark eye.—packet 10c
● Meteor—Most attractive creamy white, striped with orange, and should be better known.—packet 10c

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS □

Culture 1, 4, or 5. Normal germination, 8-10 days
 A graceful plant of easy culture, with fine-cut foliage. Flowers are daisy-like in form and range in color from yellow and orange to maroon. Especially long-flowering and well adapted for cutting. 2-3 feet. Indigenous to North America.

Golden Crown—"All-America" Silver Medal for 1938. Enlarged Drummondii type from England is single, some with double row of petals. Pleasing fragrance. 12 inch stems for cutting.—packet 10c

● Golden Wave Single Dwarf—packet 10c

● Dwarf Crimson King Single—packet 10c

Mixed Tall Semi-Double—packet 5c

CHEIRANTHUS—See Wallflower.

CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELLS X

Culture 3. Set out Aug. Normal germination, 10-15 days
 The **Canterbury Bells** are a large genus of showy plants, blooming in profusion. Easy of culture and certain to flower; succeeds well in good soil. Blooms second year. 2-3 feet. Native throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer) Mixed—Large cup-shaped bells, surrounded by a calyx resembling a saucer, and giving effect of being double.—packet 10c

Medium Single Mixed—Large hanging bell-like flowers, in shades of blue, pink and white.—packet 10c

Annual Single Mixed—Blooms from seed in less than 6 months. "All-America" Gold Medal 1933.—packet 10c

● Pyramidalis Blue (Chimney Bellflower)—Beautiful blue flowers on 5 foot stalks. They like a warm well-drained situation. Blooms August and September.—packet 10c

● Pyramidalis Mixed (Chimney Bellflower)—packet 10c

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) □

Culture 1. Normal germination, 5-10 days
 These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Very pretty in masses. Bloom 60 days. 1 foot. Does not transplant readily. Originally a native of the Mediterranean region.

Coronaria Hyacinth Flowered White—A superb variety; large flowers on good stems.

● Umbellata White

● Umbellata Crimson

● Umbellata Lilac

● Umbellata Flesh Pink

Any of the above packets 10c

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT ○

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 10-20 days

●**Iberis** **Gibraltarica**—Of spreading habit and covered with flat clusters of lilac flowers, shading to white at center. Tops die in winter, but new growth appears early the following season. Excellent for rock gardens or edgings. 8 inches. Blooms second year.—packet 10c

●**Iberis** **Sempervirens**—Perennial white for rock and open gardens. 8 inches. Blooms second year.—packet 15c



Perennial Candytuft—Iberis Sempervirens

CANNAS (Seeds only) ○

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 5-90 days

Half-hardy perennial plants with broad foliage, of tropical appearance; produce a striking effect grouped in beds. 3 feet. **Soak the seed in warm water about 12 hours, first filing a small hole through the outer shell.** After flowering, cut off all but 3 inches of stalk, and take up the roots before frost and keep in a moderately warm cellar, buried in sand, ashes or peat moss. These plants are native in tropical and subtropical countries.

Crozy's Early Newest Large Flowering Mixed. 2 to 3 feet tall.—packet 10c

CARDINAL CLIMBER □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 10-20 days

Excellent climber growing 25 feet under favorable conditions. Cardinal red flowers, 1 inch in diameter, cover the vine from July until frost. Sun and a rich soil necessary.—packet 10c

CARDIOSPERMUM—See Balloon Vine.

CARNATIONS—See Dianthus.

CASTOR BEAN or RICINUS □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 10-12 days

The **Castor Bean**, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Valuable for screens, a tender annual. Combines well with Cannas or Dahlias. Ricinus is a native of the Tropics.

●**Sanguineus**—Red stalks and green foliage, with bronze tinge, seed-pods scarlet. 10 feet.—packet 10c

●**Zanzibarensis**—Largest-leaved variety, an elegant center plant. Leaves often 2 feet across. 12 feet high.—packet 10c

Mixed, All Varieties—packet 5c

CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 8-10 days

The **Cockscombs** are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The plants will produce a larger bloom by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before maturing the heads may be preserved during winter. A native of many warm regions.

●**Golden Queen**—Plume type.—packet 10c

●**Crimson Plume**—packet 10c

Thompsoni Magnifica Plumosa Mixed—Plants 3 to 4 feet high, sending up exquisitely beautiful plumes 10 inches in length, 3 to 4 inches in diameter and far more delicate than the more formal Cockscomb.—packet 10c

Childsii Mixed (Chinese Wool Flower)—packet 10c

Tall Giant Empress—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage. 2 to 3 feet high.—packet 10c

Cristata, Dwarf Mixed—4 or 5 colors. 1 foot high. Combs 10 inches.—packet 10c

All Kinds Mixed—packet 10c

CENTAUREA □

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 8-10 days

The **Centaurea** is particularly well adapted for border work, and is also of value for cutting. Sow where wanted to bloom, as seedlings do not transplant readily. Very easy to grow and will self-sow freely. 2 feet. Our strain of Double Blue is superb. These are prevailingly Old World plants.

(New) **Jubilee Gem**—"All-America" Silver Medal for 1937. Superb English dwarf bushy type, not over 12 inches tall and excellent for border use. Large deep blue flowers.—packet 10c

Cyanus, Double Blue (Cornflower)

- Cyanus, Double Rose**
- Cyanus, Double Crimson**
- Cyanus, Double White**

Any of the above packets 10c

Cyanus, Double Mixed—packet 5c

Imperialis, Mixed (Sweet Sultan)—Larger than usual Centaureas; colors, blue, white, pink and yellow. 18 to 24 inches.—packet 10c

Candidissima (Dusty Miller)—Foliage finely cut and of silvery-gray color. For bedding and borders only.—packet 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM □ ○

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 8-20 days

Carinatum, Single Mixed □—Daisylike flowers, with disc of contrasting color. Sometimes called Annual Painted Daisy. Is a native of Morocco. 20 inches.—packet 10c

Leucanthemum (Shasta Daisy) ○—2 feet. packet 10c

Pyrethrum ○—Single and Double Mixed. Sometimes called Perennial Painted Daisy. 3 feet.—packet 10c

CLARKIA □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 10 days

Fine Mixed—Does well in poor soil. The flower sprays of scarlet, orange, pink, and white somewhat resemble the Flowering Almond. Sprays are long and may need staking. 2 feet. Clarkia is improved by starting indoors in boxes or pots. These plants are native from British Columbia to California.—packet 10c

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CONVOLVULUS—See Morning Glory.



Centaurea Jubilee Gem
(Note Entirely New Habit of Growth)



Cynoglossum Firmament

COBAEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells) □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 15-20 days
Rapid-growing climber with attractive foliage, producing large, bell-shaped flowers, which turn a beautiful deep violet-blue. Grows 25-30 feet. Habitat Mexico.—packet 10c
CHINESE LANTERN—See Physalis.
CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT—See Cynoglossum.

COREOPSIS ○

Culture 3. Set out Aug. Normal germination, 5-10 days
Lanceolata California Sunbeam—2-3 ft. Single.—pkt. 5c

●Double Sunburst—Beautiful fully double flowers, 2 inches across. Comes 80% true from seed, and is a welcome change from the single type.—packet 15c

CORN FLOWER—See Centaurea.

COSMOS □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 8-10 days
Every year this flower makes more friends. Growing 4 to 5 feet high from seed it is valuable for screens. Blooms until killed by frost. Cosmos is improved by indoor starting. Excellent for cutting. Originally from tropical America.
(New) Sensation Mixed—Silver Medal "All-America" 1936. 4-5 inches in diameter. 4 feet tall.—packet 10c
●(New) Sensation Pinkie—packet 10c

●(New) Sensation Purity—White.—packet 10c
Extra Early Mammoth Crimson Queen—packet 10c
Extra Early Mammoth Pink Queen—packet 10c
Extra Early Mammoth White Queen—packet 10c
Extra Early Mammoth Queen Mixed—packet 5c
Late Mammoth Mixed—packet 5c
Extra Early Double Crested Mixed—50% double.—pkt. 10c

(New) Early Klondyke "Orange Flare"—"All-America" Gold Medal for 1935. Flowers from seed in less than 4 months, thus making it possible to flower this variety even as far North as Canada. Vivid orange bloom, with Marigold-like foliage. Habit erect, and will not sprawl. 4 feet. Should be planted early.—packet 10c

**CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) □
(Houndstongue)**

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 10-15 days

●(New) Firmament Dwarf Cambridge Blue—1939 Bronze Medal from "All-America" trials. True and uniform, bushy plants, 15-18 inches tall, with a rich blue color. Splendid for bedding or cutting. In originator's packets.—packet 25c

CYNOGLOSSUM—Continued

Amabile—Easily grown plants, with sprays of metallic blue flowers, over a long season. 2 feet. Valuable for cutting. Indoor starting, followed by transplanting, greatly adds to the beauty of this plant, but it does very well, too, when sown directly in its permanent outside position. Grows wild in Eastern Asia.—packet 5c

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomoea quamoclit*) □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 10-20 days
Among the most beautiful of annual running and twining vines, blooming from midsummer until frost. Star-like flower. Native in tropical America, and southern United States.
Quamoclit Mixed—White and crimson. Lace-like foliage; climbing 8 feet.—packet 5c
QUAMOCLIT HYBRIDA—See Cardinal Climber.

DAHLIA (Seeds Only) ○

Culture 1, 4, or 5. Normal germination, 10-20 days
A favorite for autumn flowering, blooming the first season from seed if started early. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect and the range of colors so wide and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. Will produce many choice tubers, which should be dug after flowering, buried in dry sand, ashes or peat moss, and stored for the winter in a cool place. Seed-grown Dahlias bloom only about 2 weeks later than those grown from tubers. The Dahlia originally grew wild in Mexico.

Hybrid Show Double Mixed—An exceptional mixture of really fine seed, saved from prize-winning plants.—packet 10c
Finest Single Mixed—Will produce brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors. Fine for cutting.—packet 10c

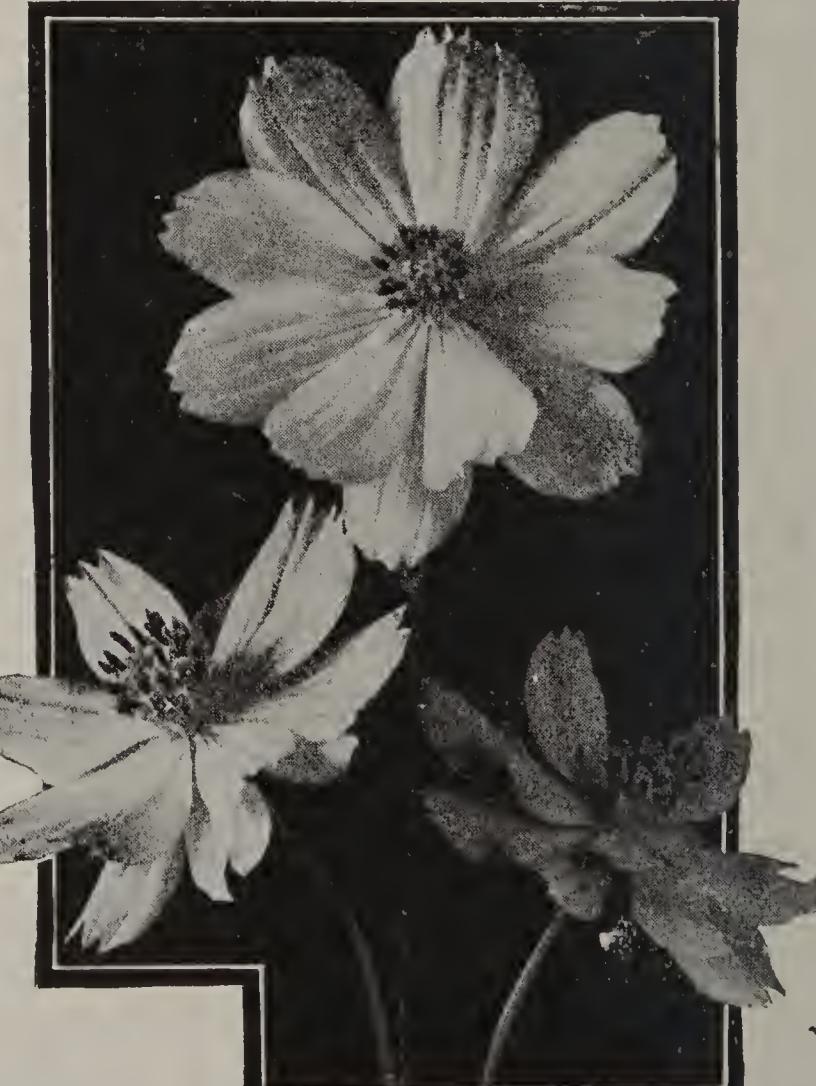
●Coltness Mignon Strain Single Mixed—Splendid for dwarf bedding. 18-24 inches.—packet 10c

Unwin's Semi-Double Dwarf Giant-Flowered Mixed—2 feet. Excellent color range, and fine form.—packet 15c

DAISY, DOUBLE (*Bellis monstrosa*) ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 8-10 days
The English Daisy is a dainty perennial Springtime plant. Fine for edging or border. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hot-bed. Should be planted in beds 5 inches apart to make best effect. Grows 8 inches tall. Native habitat Great Britain.

●Improved Giant Dbl. Pink ●Improved Giant Dbl. Red
●Improved Giant Double Snowball
Improved Giant Double Choice Mixed
Any of the above packets 10c



Cosmos—Orange Flare

Dianthus—*Laciniatus Splendens*DAISY, AFRICAN—See *Dimorphotheca*.DAISY, SHASTA—See *Chrysanthemum*.DAISY, PAINTED—See *Chrysanthemum*.DAISY, TRANSVAAL—See *Gerbera*.**DIANTHUS (Caryophyllus) □□****(Carnation Types)**

Culture 3, 4, or 5. Normal germination, 5-15 days. These old favorites are still as popular as ever. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Most of the varieties are fragrant. In the open garden most bloom the first Autumn. Need slight protection in cold weather. Believed to be a native of the Old World.

Carnation Chabauds □

Splendid large double types, which more nearly resemble the florists' carnation than any other variety. Sometimes 2½ inches across. 18 inches tall. Lime soil and full sun for best results. Start under glass for bloom the first season.

●Sparkler, Cardinal Red

●Nero, Deep Crimson

●Renee Rose, Deep Rose ●Legion of Honor, Deep Salmon

●Jeanne Dionis, White ●Marie Chabaud, Yellow

Any of the above packets 15c

Chabaud's Giant Mixed—packet 10c

BORDER or OPEN-GARDEN TYPE CARNATIONS □

The flowers are generally borne on long stems; seed can be sown under glass or in the open ground, and will flower the next summer.

●Giant Grenadin Mixed—Early double. 18 inches. pkt. 10c

●Giant Grenadin Scarlet—packet 10c

PERPETUAL FLOWERING CARNATIONS □

●Giant Marguerite, Red ●Giant Marguerite, White Extra Large Giant Marguerite, Mixed—A very vigorous class, suitable for garden and splendid for cutting. Sown as annuals in February on a gentle heat and transplanted to open ground as soon as possible after frost, will produce a profusion of flowers in five months after sowing, 50 to 75% of the plants being double and sweetly scented. Although usually treated as annuals, if given protection over winter, will bloom following spring. 20 inches. For best results add lime to soil. Any of the above packets 10c

DIANTHUS (Pinks) □□

Plumarius Semperflorens or *Clove Pink* □—Single and Double Mixed. The everblooming hardy garden pink of our grandmother's garden. Mostly pinkish singles with dark red eye, though a percentage of white and lavender doubles will appear. Best for borders. 12-14 inches.—packet 10c

Fringed Laciniatus Splendens ○—Bronze Medal "All-America" Trials 1935. Very large single, over 2 inches across, in a brilliant shade of crimson with glistening white eye. The most striking Dianthus we have ever grown.—packet 10c

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PINKS

The Pinks or Picotees are free-flowering biennial plants, but best treated as annuals, that bloom the first summer. Unrivaled for showy colors, flowers produced in abundance over four months' time. Varieties listed below are at their best when started indoors.

Chinensis Double Mixed (China or Indian Pink) □—Flowers borne in Sweet William-like clusters in various colors, showy and double. Height, 1 foot.—packet 5c
Hedgewigi Double Mixed (Japan Pink) □—Very showy and fragrant. Flowers 2 to 2½ inches, resembling a carnation, many beautifully striped and mottled. 10 inches.—packet 10c

●**Annual Sweet William (Sweet Wivelsfield)** □—A very desirable type of single flower (*Dianthus Hybridus*), with a Sweet William-like growth. Flowers, however, are much larger and brighter, and more unusually marked and flaked. Mixed.—packet 10c
DIANTHUS BARBATUS—See Sweet William.

DELPHINIUM ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 20-35 days

The **Delphiniums** are showy perennials. Very easy to cultivate and beautiful for borders. The foliage is dark green, much divided, throwing out to perfection the blossoms, which are terminal spikes of blue. Although hardy perennials, the plants will bloom the first Autumn if started early, and again the following Spring. All seed pods should be removed to encourage new bloom. A good, deep, rich soil, with plenty of lime, will make large flowers. Seed sometimes germinates slowly and irregularly, and seed-bed should be placed where it may remain undisturbed for at least 6 months. 2-6 feet tall. Believed to have been discovered in Siberia, though is native throughout the North Temperate Zone.

Belladonna Improved (Cliveden Beauty) Clear blue. pkt. 20

Bellamosum—Dark Blue.—packet 20c

Blackmore and Langdon Type Gold Medal Hybrids, Finest Mixed.—packet 10c

●**Elatum "Iceberg"**—Pure white, 20-inch spikes. First White Delphinium of the Elatum type to come true from seed. A great novelty. Strong, healthy growth.—packet 25c

●**Wrexham Hollyhock Hybrids**—A beautiful blending of colors, from the world's most famous hybridist. Largest of all delphiniums. 5-6 feet tall, with enormous spikes.—packet 25c

●**Chinensis Varieties Mixed**—Reach full development first season if planted early. Flowers are not in spikes, but instead in loose sprays along the branches. 2 feet. Very graceful effect.—packet 10c

FOR ANNUAL DELPHINIUM—See Larkspur.

DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower) □

Culture 1. Normal germination, 20-35 days

Coeruleus—Dainty lavender-blue flowers from June to October. Excellent for bedding, and makes a splendid cut-flower. Sow where wanted to bloom. According to a Landreth Catalog of more than 75 years ago, the Didiscus is a native of Australia.—packet 10c

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) ○

Culture 2 or 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 10-15 days. Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and having tall spikes of showy, curiously shaped flowers. Blooms second year. 3 feet. Digitalis was first brought to America from Great Britain.

●**Gloxiniaflora Rose**

●**Gloxiniaflora White New Shirley Giant Hybrid Mixed**

Any of the above packets 10c

ENGLISH DAISY—See Daisy Double.

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Daisy) □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 10-20 days

●**Aurantiaca Hybrida Mixed**—Daisy-like flowers in pastel shades from pure white, blush, red, and sulphur to lemon, golden-yellow, reddish yellow and pale salmon-rose, all with black disk. Should have good soil, and sunniest possible position.—packet 10c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 5-10 days

One of the most beautiful of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Foliage finely cut like lace, with a bluish tinge. Easily raised from seed, but does not transplant well. Sown in Autumn, the growth is of increased vigor. Diameter of plant 20 inches. Height 12 inches. Blooming 60 days. Is a California wild-flower, from which the following developments have been made:

Aurantiaca Orange—The True California Poppy. Spreading.—packet 10c

● **Carmine King**—Carmine-rose. Spreading.—packet 10c

Golden West—Canary-yellow flowers, with deep orange blotch at base of each petal, forming a cross in center. Flowers measure over 3 inches in diameter and have overlapping petals, delicately waved at edges. Spreading.—packet 10c

● **Orange Flame**—Reddish-orange, of great merit. Erect.—packet 10c

● **Crimson**—Spreading.—packet 10c

● **White**—Spreading.—packet 10c

Californica Brilliant Mixed Colors—Spreading.—packet 5c

● **Double Choice Mixed**—This form is very beautiful, and is about 60 percent double—packet 10c

EUPHORBIA (Snow-on-the-Mountain) □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 10-12 days

Variegata—A foliage plant growing well in poor and dry soil. Leaves at first are bright green, but as plants mature become edged with silvery-white. 2 feet. Euphorbia is a North American native plant.—packet 10c

FEVERFEW—See Matricaria.

FIRE BUSH—See Kochia.

FLAX—See Linum.

FORGET-ME-NOT—See Myosotis.

FOUR-O'CLOCK—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE—See Digitalis.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) ○ □

Normal germination, 10-20 days

The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering perennials and annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings. They are good bedders, being strong, constant bloomers through the whole summer. Prefer light, well-drained soil, and full sunlight. 24 inches tall. Native to North America.

Culture 3

Grandiflora Fine Mixed ○—packet 10c

Culture 4 or 5

Single **Picta Fine Mixed** □—packet 10c

Double **Picta Lorenziana Mixed** □—packet 10c

Indian Chief □—Beautiful bronzy-red of good habit.—pkt. 10c

GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy) ○

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 20-25 days

New Giant Hybrids Mixed—A very beautiful daisy-like flower in many delightful colors, and borne on long stems; ideal for cutting. Seed should be sown individually, with the point up, in a greenhouse or hotbed. Germination is uncertain, and plants need careful handling. When leaves are an inch long, transplant to a sunny and protected location. Requires protection over Winter. Native of Africa.—25 seeds 25c

GERANIUM ZONALE □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 15-20 days

An excellent grade of plants can be raised from seed which gives a wide variety of color. Should be started indoors. 2 feet. The Geranium is believed to be of South African origin.

Single Mixed—packet 10c

GODETIA (Satin Flower) □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 6-10 days

Dwarf Azalea Flowered Double Mixed—These do best in rather poor soil, and bear double satiny flowers in many rich colors. Do well in partial shade. If cut before fully open, the flowers will last a long time in water. 12 inches. This plant does much better if started indoors and transplanted when 2 or 3 inches tall. California native.—packet 10c

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth) □

Culture 1, 4, or 5. Normal germination, 10-15 days

Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for winter decoration, the flowers (resembling clover heads) should be fully matured before being gathered. 15 inches tall. Indigenous to tropical sections of the Old World.

Mixed—Pink, white, purple—packet 5c

GOURDS (Ornamental) □

Culture 1, 4 or 5. Normal germination, 12-15 days

The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The fruit is useful for decoration, due to its unique appearance. Native to many of the world's tropical sections.

Small Mixed Gourds—All sorts.—packet 10c



Small Ornamental Gourds

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath) □ ○

Normal germination, 15 days

Grandiflora Alba (True Covent Garden Strain) □—Culture 1 or 2. Graceful plants much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers. Light, airy foliage, with myriads of small white flowers. 2 feet. Does not transplant easily. Native in Europe, Asia and Northern Africa.—packet 5c

Paniculata (Perennial) ○—Culture 3. Produces masses of small white flowers which are fine for cutting, or may be dried for Winter use. Dried flowers may be made to look alive again, by wrapping in a damp towel, and keeping in a cool place for about 6 hours.—packet 10c

HELICHRYSUM □**(Straw or Everlasting Flower)**

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 5-10 days

Double Mixed Colors—Everlasting flowers, size of a 50-cent piece. Useful for making winter bouquets. 3 feet. Is much improved by starting indoors, and setting out after danger from frost is past. Is indigenous to many parts of Europe.—packet 10c

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower



Gaillardia Grandiflora Mixed

HELIOTROPE □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 30 days

Dwarf Aborescens Regale Hybrids Mixed—Very fragrant, grown as a bedding and pot plant, half-hardy perennial. Best treated as an annual. Prefers a light, rich soil. 2 feet. Grows wild in Peru.—packet 15c

HESPERIS MATRONALIS—See Sweet Rocket.

HERBS—See Page 50.**HIBISCUS (Mallow)** ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 12–15 days

Giant Flowered Mixed—Robust growing plants producing large cup-shaped blooms in shades of pink, red, yellow and white, during August and September. Excellent for hedge or background use.—packet 10c

HOLLYHOCK (Althaea rosea) ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 10–30 days

Nothing better for background or among shrubs. Blooms sometimes first year; always second year. 5–8 feet tall. Will grow anywhere. Originally from the gardens of the Old World.

●(New) **Annual Indian Spring**—1939 Silver Medal Winner in "All-America" trials. Semi-double fringed flowers in shades of pink are produced 5 months from sowing. This is a West Indian Wildflower species and should be very valuable in the garden.—packet 25c

●**Charter's Dbl. Rose Pink** ●**Charter's Dbl. Newport Pink**
●**Charter's Double Scarlet** ●**Charter's Double White**

●**Charter's Double Yellow**

Any of the above packets 10c

Charter's Double Mixed Colors—Extra choice. Rose, scarlet, salmon, yellow.—packet 10c

Allegheny Semi-Double, Fringed Mixed—Mammoth flowers.—packet 5c

Annual Single Mixed—Very attractive, all colors, early bloomer.—packet 5c

HONESTY—See Lunaria.

HUNNEMANIA (Mexican Tulip Poppy) □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 15–20 days

Semi-Double Sunlite—"All-America" Silver Medal 1934. Flowers and foliage somewhat resemble Eschscholtzia, but are larger and sturdier. The extra row of petals gives the appearance of being open at all times. Sown in early May, will bloom from July until frost. Prefer a sunny, well-drained border. Splendid for cutting. Buttercup yellow, with orange stamens.—packet 15c

IBERIS—See Candytuft.

IPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (Fire Bush) □**SUMMER CYPRESS OR BELVIDERE**

Culture 1, 4 or 5. Normal germination, 10 days

The seed should be sown when the Oak trees are bursting into leaf. The plants develop very rapidly, finally reaching three feet in height, and forming perfect globes of green, feathery branches, which turn red after frost. Anyone can grow this plant in almost any situation, and we accordingly recommend it most highly. An annual hedge plant. 3 feet. Native both in Europe and United States.

Childsii—Extraordinarily showy; green; red after frost. Newest, best type.—packet 5c

KUDZU VINE ○

Culture 3. Normal germination, 60–180 days

Pueraria Thunbergiana—8–10 feet the first season. When well established, grows 40–50 feet a year. Large heart-shaped leaves, with clusters of rosy pea-like blossoms in warm climates, but seldom flowers north of Washington, D. C. Grows well in poorest soil. Top dies back in winter, but new shoots appear early following season. Its natural habitat is China and Japan.—packet 10c

LADYSLIPPER—See Balsam.

LANTANA □

Culture 3 or 4. Normal germination, 30–180 days

Dwarf Hybrida Mixed—A rapid growing perennial (treat as an annual) bearing verbena-like clusters of crimson, rose, yellow, orange and flame, which are followed by deep blue berries. 2 feet. Better start indoors for best satisfaction. Germination sometimes takes 6 months. First introduced from the West Indies.—packet 10c



Hollyhock Indian Spring

LARKSPUR □

Culture 1, 4 or 5. Normal germination, 20–25 days

Larkspur or Annual Delphinium is of unsurpassed merit for massing in the border, as well as for cutting. Native to many parts of North Temperate Zone. Tall, upright, base-branching in habit, the **Giant Imperials** have passed all other types of Larkspur for florists' and general garden use. The Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, carried on stems 4–5 feet long, are compactly placed on upright growing plants, requiring only about half the space needed for the old Stock Flowered type. May be started either indoors or outside, but indoors starting improves the quality of the flowers.

BASE BRANCHING TYPES

Imperial Miss California—Deep salmon-pink.—pkt. 10c

Imperial Blue Spire—Deep Oxford blue.—packet 10c

(New) **Imperial Blue Bell**—Granted Special Mention, and named as "All-America" for 1934. This Base-Branching type with flowers of clear, light blue was introduced for the first time five years ago, the color having been previously missing from the Imperial Class. Originator's stock only.—packet 10c

Imperial Peachblossom—Soft pink.—packet 10c

Imperial Daintiness—Delicate lavender.—packet 10c

Imperial Scarlet Spire—Good scarlet.—packet 10c

Imperial White Spire—Clear white.—packet 10c

Imperial Finest Mixed—packet 10c

Dwarf Double Rocket Mixed—1 foot. For borders.—packet 10c

FOR HARDY LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.

LINARIA (Toadflax) □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination 10–15 days

Maroccana "Fairy Bouquets" Mixed—Resemble miniature Snapdragons, and are found in distinct colors such as rose, yellow, pink, lavender, carmine, red, violet, salmon, and white. "All-America" Gold Medal 1934. Easy to grow, and blooms in 6 weeks. A native of North Temperate Zone. 1½ ft.—pkt. 10c

LINUM (Flax) ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 10-15 days
Grandiflorum Perenne—Dainty pale blue flowers. Easy to grow and very much used recently, because of their graceful, airy habit. 2 ft. Self-sows readily. European native.—pkt. 10c
LOVE-IN-A-MIST—See Nigella.
LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—See Balloon Vine.

LUNARIA (Honesty—St. Peter's Penny) ×

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 15-20 days
Biennis Alba—This plant is grown for the seed pods, which are dried for Winter decoration. Self-sows readily. We can thank Asia for Lunaria.—packet 10c



Marigold—Gigantea Sunset Giants

LUPINUS ○ □

Culture 3 or 4. Normal germination, 5-10 days
 Beautiful border plants with interesting foliage and large spikes of flowers resembling sweet-peas, set closely together on the stalk. Prefers a well-drained soil. No garden complete without Lupines. 3 feet. Grows wild from Washington to California. The annual form does best when started indoors.

●**Polyphyllus Blue** ○ ●**Polyphyllus White** ○

●**Polyphyllus Roseus** ○

Any of the above packets 10c

Polyphyllus Regal Hybrids Mixed ○—Pastel shades.—packet 10c

(New) **Genuine Russell Strain Mixed**—The most sensational British introduction of many years. Long, symmetrical, closely-furnished spikes in a variety of brilliant colors. Awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1937.—10 seeds 15c, 24 seeds 25c, 80 seeds 65c

Hartwegii Annual Mixed □—packet 10c

MALLOW—See Hibiscus.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes) □

Culture 1, 4 or 5. Normal germination, 5-10 days
 When all other flowers are past their prime, Marigolds will still furnish a wealth of color. The dwarf varieties are ideal for bedding, while the taller types are valuable for cutting. Marigolds are shallow rooters, and apt to be blown about unless staked. Easy to grow. In bloom for 90 days. Native from New Mexico to Argentina.

(New) **Crown-of-Gold Collarette**—“All-America” Gold Medal for 1937. Entirely new type of flowers. Chrysanthemum-like crown of beautifully incurved petals, surrounded by collar of broad petals of brilliant golden orange. Entirely odorless foliage. Grows 2½ feet tall. packet 15c

(New) **Gigantea Sunset Giants Mixed**—A new race with double flowers, 5-7 inches across, in shades of vivid orange, dark and light yellow and primrose. Sweet-scented, too. 35% will come single, but the excellence of the doubles will compensate for this. Long stems for cutting.—packet 15c

(New) **Harmony Dwarf Double**—Scabiosa-like in formation, with tubular orange center petals, flanked by broad maroon-brown guard petals.—packet 10c

(New) **Dixie Sunshine**—Silver Medal in “All-America” Trials for 1936. This Chrysanthemum-like flower is ball-shaped, and composed of dozens of interlocking five-petaled florets giving a fringed effect. Plants are strong-stemmed and tall, and are smothered with blooms. Early planting is essential.—packet 15c

(New) **Sweet-Scented Yellow Supreme**—“All-America” Gold Medal for 1935. Is lemon-yellow counterpart of the famous Guinea Gold, and like it is carnation-flowered and 100% semi-double, but its flowers are even larger. After being in water 48-72 hours, it takes on an even more delightful color, and, if possible, a more graceful form. Deliciously sweet scented.—packet 10c

Guinea Gold—“All-America” Gold Medal 1933. A carnation-flowered novelty that comes 100% true semi-double from seed. Petals loosely placed and of brilliant orange color, flushed with gold. Largely lacks the characteristic Marigold odor. **Early sowing is essential.**—packet 10c

●**Golden Eagle**—Distinct improvement on Guinea Gold which it resembles. Much earlier, and with a brighter, more glowing color.—packet 10c

African Orange Ball—2½ feet.—packet 10c

African Lemon Ball—2½ feet.—packet 10c

French Dwarf Double—Orange. 10 inches.—pkt. 10c

French Dwarf Double—Lemon. 10 inches.—pkt. 10c

African Tall Double Mixed—2½ ft.—packet 5c

(New) **French Dwarf Double Mixed (Monarch Strain)**—“All-America” Silver Medal 1934. Dwarf compact growth with tight double flowers, in a large color-range, which includes combinations of orange, bronze, yellow and mahogany. 10 inches. Better if started indoors.—packet 10c

●**Legion of Honor, or Dwarf Brownie**—About 9 inches high. Fine for borders or massing. Flowers single, brilliant gold with maroon blotching. Is quite late, but remains in bloom until frost. Best started indoors.—packet 10c

(New) **Tagetes Signata Pumila**—“Little Giant”—This is a great improvement over the old strain and is commonly known as Mexican Marigold. This plant is 4-6 inches tall, has a spread of 8-10 inches, and is covered over a very long period with small single orange flowers, with a darker orange center. Best for edging walks and paths, and for use in the Rock Garden. A favorite with Garden Clubs.—packet 10c

(New) **Royal Scot Dwarf All Double**—Alternate stripes of mahogany and gold. Early planting is best. Bronze Medal from “All-America” Council for 1937.—packet 15c

MARVEL-OF-PERU (Mirabilis jalapa) □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 8-20 days
 Or, as it is generally called, **Four-o'clock**, because its flowers open late each afternoon. Flowers are fragrant, with desirable colors and fine markings. Makes a fine Summer hedge if set in rows a foot apart. Tubers may be lifted in the Fall, and stored like Dahlias, and replanted in Spring, making larger plants with more flowers. 2 feet. Habitat is tropical America.

Dwarf Mixed Colors—packet 5c

MATRICARIA (Feverfew) ○

Culture 2, 4 or 5. Normal germination, 10-12 days
Capensis White—Early sowing will give blooms the first season. The double button-like flowers are ideal for cutting or bedding. June to October. 2 feet. Self-sows readily. A member of the Chrysanthemum group. Native in the Mediterranean region and the Orient.—packet 10c

MIGNONETTE (Reseda) □

Culture 1, 4 or 5. Normal germination, 8-10 days
 No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations, but prefers a cool rich soil in a shady position. Sow where wanted to grow, or else handle in pots, as they do not transplant well. Its greatest usefulness is in combination with those cut-flowers which lack the fragrance in which this flower so abounds. Reseda is found in Southern Europe, Northern Africa, the Canary Islands, and some species in the U. S.

Allen's Defiance—The florist's favorite. Large spikes, very fragrant, and will keep for days after cutting, holding their fragrance, as the buds open daily. Fine for forcing. 9 inches high.—packet 10c

Goliath, Giant Flowered—Red. Plants pyramidal in form and very strong with exceedingly large flower-spikes. 12 inches.—packet 10c

MIGNONETTE—Continued

Golden Yellow—Dwarf growth, highly colored; fragrant.—packet 10c
New York Market—Unsurpassed florist strain.—packet 15c
Special Large Flowered Mixed—packet 5c
MIRABILIS JALAPA—See Marvel-of-Peru.
MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

MORNING-GLORY □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 5–10 days
 (Soak seed in water 24 hours before sowing)
 Native to nearly all the world. If started indoors, handle in pots, as they do not transplant well. Never use fertilizer of any kind on either Morning Glories or Moonflower.

●(New) **Scarlett O'Hara**—Genuine seed very scarce. Gold Medal from "All-America" Selections Committee for 1939. A rich, dark wine-red variety, blooming 65 days after sowing. This entirely new color is an addition to almost any garden.—30 seeds 25c

●(New) **Crimson Rambler**—A fine free-flowering climber, crimson with white throat, believed by many to be superior to Scarlett O'Hara.—packet 10c

●**Giant Pink**—Light pink, shading to deep red. Is a very late bloomer, so should be started indoors in the Northern States.—packet 10c

●(New) **Rose Marie Double Pink**—Early, free-flowering clear deep rose double. Being double, gives appearance of being open even after all other Morning Glories have closed for the day.—packet 10c

Giant Imperial Japanese Mixed—A warm situation protected from winds is best for Japanese Morning Glory.—pkt. 5c

Clark's Early Flowering Heavenly Blue—Most exquisite of the Morning Glories. Charming color. Should be started indoors.—packet 10c

Convolvulus Major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors; suitable for covering porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly until frost.—packet 5c

Convolvulus Minor—This very attractive variety deserves much wider use. All colors, 1 foot tall. Adapted for edging or rock work, and for preventing washing on steep banks.—pkt. 5c

MOONFLOWER (*Ipomoea grandiflora*) □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 8–15 days
 These beautiful rapid-growing climbers will grow about 30 feet in one season. Though really a perennial, is best treated as an annual, as it will not survive northern winters. Leaves are large and the flowers, which open as the sun is sinking are very fragrant. We have found it best to plant the seeds one half inch deep, after having soaked them overnight in warm water. Early planting essential. Use no fertilizer. **Mexicana Grandiflora Alba**—White flowers, 6 inches wide. Opens only night and morning. Large, smooth, dark foliage.—packet 10c

Bona nox (Evening-Glory)—Large fragrant flowers opening in the evening. Purple throat, shading to lavender.—packet 5c

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not) ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 15–20 days
 One of the most satisfactory early Spring flowers. They are perennials and quite hardy, although they do need some protection during very severe weather. Flourish in shady, moist situation. 6 inches. Native to both Europe and America.

Dwarf Alpestris Blue—packet 10c

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT—See Cynoglossum.

LANDRETHS' NASTURTIUMS □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 8–10 days
 "Black Bugs" may be kept off Nasturtiums by placing an ordinary camphor ball every 6 inches along the row. This should be done when plants are about 2 inches tall.

SPECIAL DOUBLE NOVELTIES

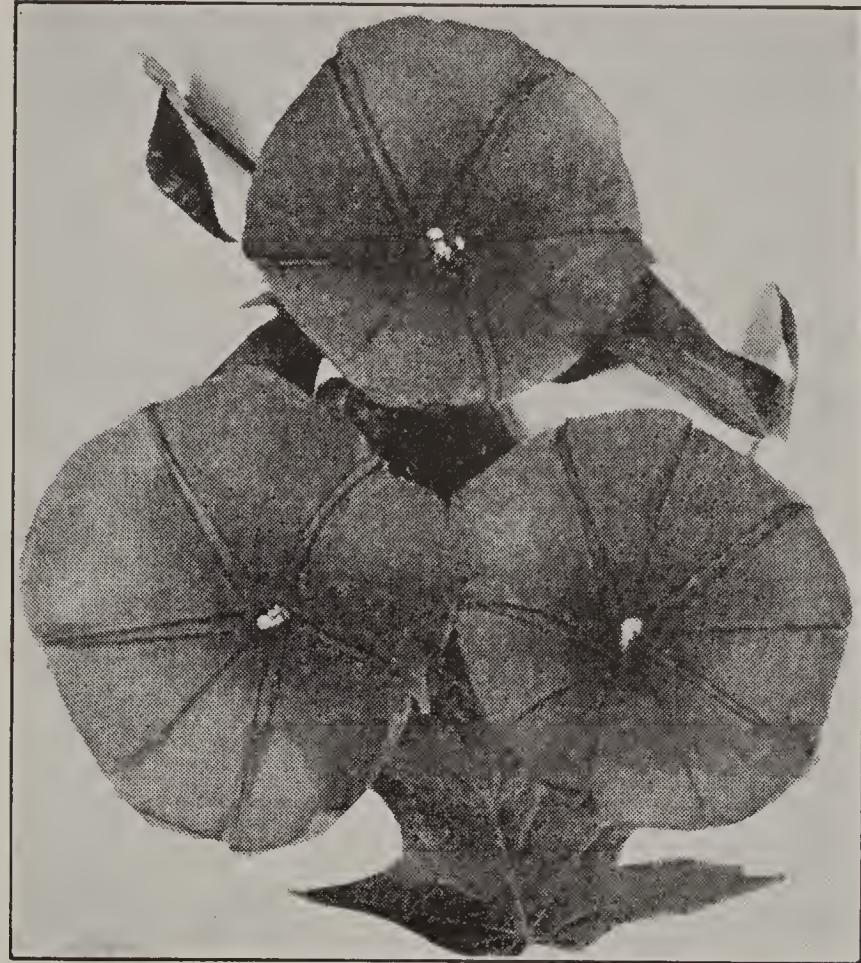
Double Sweet-Scented Nasturtiums

Originator's Stock Only (Bodger)

Dwarf Double Gem Mixture—Compact ball-shaped plants in splendid colors.—1 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c

Dwarf Golden Globe Double—Silver Medal for 1936 from "All-America" Council. Identical in color with the famous Golden Gleam, this new type is round, compact, sweet-scented and especially adapted to border and pot work. 1 oz. 25c pkt. 15c

Golden Gleam Double—"All-America" Gold Medal in 1933. A bouquet of these golden-yellow flowers distinctly double in form, will fill a room with delightful fragrance, in addition to being a treat to the eye. Late planting is best, and this variety needs considerable moisture to bloom really well.—1 oz., 15c, pkt. 10c



Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory

NASTURTIUM—Continued

●**Orange Gleam Double**—Flowers of a deep glowing orange, with distinct maroon blotch at throat. Fully double and sweet-scented, too.—1 oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Scarlet Gleam Double—Gold Medal Winner for 1935. Flowers of an intense fiery-orange-scarlet, and of very large size, held well above the foliage and of more pronounced fragrance than its parent, Golden Gleam Double. This variety needs a good deal of moisture for best blooming.—1 oz., 15c, pkt. 10c

●**Moon Gleam Double**—Pale lemon-yellow—1 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c

●**Salmon Gleam Double**—Various tones of salmon-pink.—1 oz. 25c, pkt. 10c

Glorious Gleam Double Hybrids—Silver Medal for 1935. These Nasturtiums are the result of a "cross" between the famous Golden Gleam Double, and the old-fashioned singles. Glorious flowers of salmon, golden-yellow, orange-scarlet, cerise, cream-yellow, orange, crimson, and gold flushed with scarlet combine with the fresh green foliage. Stems are long, and bear the flowers well above the leaves. Sweet scented, too. Like cool nights and considerable water.—lb. \$1.00, 1/4 lb. 30c, 1 oz. 15c, pkt. 10c

DWARF SINGLE NASTURTIUMS □

The Dwarf Sorts are adapted for beds and borders
 8 to 15 inches

Landreths' Dwarf Single Mixed—A mixture of the best dwarf varieties, producing an agreeable effect.—lb. \$1.00, 1/4 lb. 30c, 1 oz. 15c, pkt. 5c

These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in a moderately poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white. They are very effective when planted in borders and bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Sow where wanted to bloom, and thin out to 4 inches apart. **One Ounce** sows 30 feet of single row. Native from Mexico to Chile.

TALL SINGLE NASTURTIUMS

Climbing 4 to 5 feet high

Landreths' Tall Single Mixed—A combination of the best-tall varieties.—lb. \$1.00, 1/4 lb. 30c, 1 oz. 15c, pkt. 5c

Separate colors of both Dwarf and Tall Single
 Nasturtiums supplied on request

NEMESIA □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 20–30 days

Triumph Mixed (Nana Compacta)—Half-hardy, annual. 1 foot tall, with orchid-like flowers in many colors, ranging from rose and yellow-orange to blue, pink, cream, crimson and lavender. Excellent for borders, bedding, and as a pot-plant. We can thank South Africa for Nemesia.—packet 15c

NEMOPHILA □

Culture 1. Normal germination, 10-15 days

Insignis Blue and White Mixed—Hardy annual of very easy culture. Is effective as the front row of a border, where it should be sown in patches where plants are to flower. Six inches tall. Is a California wild flower.—packet 5c

● **Insignis Blue**—packet 10c

NICOTIANA □

Culture 1. Normal germination, 5-10 days

Affinis Hybrids Mixed—This sweet-scented tobacco somewhat resembles a Petunia, but has a longer tube, and more pronounced petals. Opening toward evening, they emit a very powerful perfume. Blooms all Summer and Autumn, and shows shades of blue, red, white, rose and pink. 2 feet. Native of Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay.—packet 5c

NIGELLA DAMASCENA (Love-in-a-Mist) □

Culture 1 or 2. Normal germination, 10-15 days

Miss Jekyll—One of the best of the old-fashioned blue flowers. A free growing, profuse blooming annual with very fine cut leaves. Thrives well under adverse conditions, including the poorest soil. Our strain is British grown, and is unsurpassed. 18 inches tall. Indoor starting, followed by transplanting, improves this plant greatly. Is a native of the Mediterranean region.—packet 5c

OENOTHERA—See Evening Primrose.

PAINTED DAISY—See Chrysanthemum.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Salpiglossis.

PAPAVER—See Poppy.

PANSIES □

Culture 4 or 5—or 3. Normal germination, 8-40 days

Seeds should be sown indoors early in Spring or outdoors during August and plants protected in Winter. Seed sometimes is slow to germinate, and needs plenty of heat and moisture. Though perennials, pansies are best treated as annuals. All pansies do best in soil that is rich, cool and moist, and partial shade is advantageous. They are natives of the North and South Temperate Zones. (New crop seed ready late July of each year.)

● **Fairy Queen**—Light blue, white border.—packet 10c

● **Dr. Faust**—King of the Blacks.—packet 10c

● **Golden Queen**—Pure yellow.—packet 10c

● **Lord Beaconsfield**—Lavender, shading to purple.—pkt. 10c

● **Meteor**—Mahogany brown, with yellow.—packet 10c

● **Prince Henry**—Darkest blue.—packet 10c

● **Victoria Red**—Magnificent. Flowers of deep claret-red color, large and very beautiful.—packet 10c

● **Snowflake**—Pure white.—packet 10c

● **(New) Almond Blossom**—Cattleya flowered, delicate rose. Comes about 70% true to color.—packet 10c

Trimardeau Mixed—A distinct class of plants bearing large flowers.—packet 10c

Frilled Masterpiece Mixed—Fluted petals in dark, rich colors.—packet 10c

● **Roggli's Swiss Giant Alpenglow**—Cardinal-red.—pkt. 30c

● **Roggli's Swiss Giant Luna**—Sulphur-yellow self.—pkt. 30c

● **Roggli's Swiss Giant White**—Pure white.—pkt. 30c

● **Roggli's Swiss Giant Berna**—Dark violet-blue.—pkt. 30c

● **Roggli's Swiss Giants Mixed**—packet 20c

Landreths' All Giants Mixed—An excellent large flowering strain at a fair price.—packet 10c

● **(New) Engelmann's Giant Mixed**—Mr. Engelmann, one of the foremost British growers, has in this mixture given us a strain of immense size (3-4 inches across) containing a wide range of colors both dark and light. Compact and early flowering. Awarded Banksian Medal at the Great Spring Show at Chelsea, England (1934). Originator's seed.—packet 35c

Triumph of the Giants—This is as fine seed as is possible to procure, producing round bushy plants with long-stemmed flowers of enormous size. Petals are curled, and overlap each other in such a way as to appear almost double. Several new color-tones are met with in this mixture, notably new reds and browns.—packet 50c

Fine Bedding Mixed—Though the flowers are not as large as some, plants are in bloom over a longer period than any strain we know.—packet 5c

Tufted Pansies—See *Viola Cornuta*.

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue) ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 8-15 days

Improved Sensation Mixed—Showy plants. Effective for bedding and borders. Bell-shaped flowers in graceful spikes of white, rose, purple, pink, etc. 2 feet. Blooms first year if started early. Likes full sun, but will not live long in a hot dry place. Native to North America.—packet 15c

PETUNIAS □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 8-15 days

Annuals of extraordinary merit and easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the garden or green-house they flower in great profusion. Will grow in any soil, but the richer the soil the better the effect. They require a sunny position for best results. Fine for window boxes. Follow instructions on packet carefully. As is not generally realized Petunias make excellent cut flowers for low and flat bowls. Are wildlings of southern South America.

● **(New) Hollywood Star**—1939 Silver Medal Winner in "All-America" trials. Distinctive novelty with 5-pointed star-shaped flowers of rose-pink with creamy-yellow throats, produced on reasonably compact plants. Good for pots, boxes and cutting or even for bedding.—packet 25c

(New) Petunia Salmon Supreme—"All-America" Silver Medal for 1938. Dwarf bedding variety of distinct light salmon shade with white throat. Heavy bloomer with 1½ inch flowers on a 12-inch plant.—packet 25c

(New) Flaming Velvet—"All-America" Gold Medal 1936. Rich, velvety blood-red.—150 seeds 25c

(New) Yellow Dainty Lady—Silver Medal for 1936 from "All-America" Council. Also Award-of-Merit from The Royal Horticultural Society of England after trial at Wisley. The first really yellow Petunia. Free-flowering and compact and smothered with large fringed flowers of light golden yellow.—150 seeds 25c

(New) Martha Washington—"All-America" Silver Medal 1935. Dwarf, compact habit. Plentiful ruffled flowers of blush-pink, deepening to dark violet throat.—packet 15c

● **(New) Theodosia**—"Highly Commended" Certificate from The Royal Horticultural Society of England for 1935. Beautiful large fringed rose, with golden throat. Really striking and unbelievably lovely.—packet 25c

● **(New) Lace Veil**—Compact plants covered with large fringed pure-white flowers. Excellent for bedding.—150 seeds 25c
Balcony Flowering Mixed Single—packet 15c

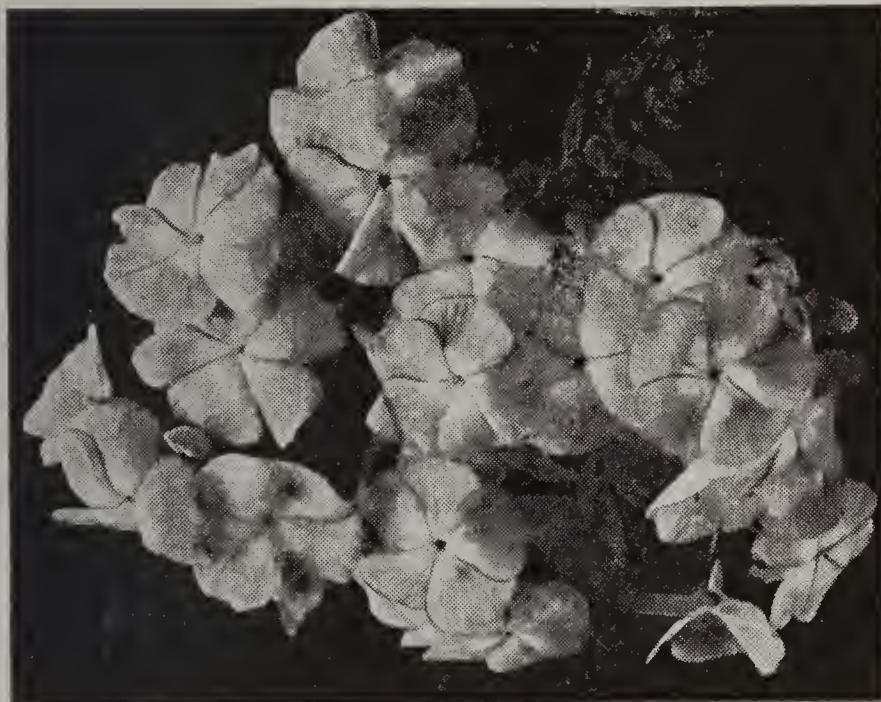
● **(New) All Double Dwarf "Victorious" Mixed**—Silver Medal from "All America" Selections Committee for 1934. These are really giant flowered and exquisitely fringed, and sometimes 5 inches across, in colors of carmine, brilliant rose, velvety violet, purple, white, creamy yellow and their variations. 100% double, which was heretofore unheard of. In our trials the past season, these plants attracted the admiration of all who saw them. We guarantee to supply only originator's stock.—100 seeds 50c



Petunia—Hollywood Star

PETUNIA—Continued

All Double "Glorious" Mixed—100% double.—pkt. 25c
Elk's Pride—Surpassing Purple Prince in size, is darkest velvety-purple single, and in much demand for modern gardens. Effective in combination with Dainty Lady.—packet 25c
Snowball (Alba)—Single white, sturdy and very heavily flowered.—packet 10c
Giant of California Finest Mixed—Fringed and ruffled.—packet 25c
Ruffled Monsters Mixed—Half dwarf type with very large single ruffled flowers, with open shallow throats. A really lovely type.—packet 25c
Howards Star—Velvety purple with white star.—pkt. 15c
 (New) **Silver Blue (Heavenly Blue)**—Compact light blue.—packet 10c
 ● **Sutton's Blue Bedder**—Delightful color, and very free flowering. Is two shades darker than Silver Blue, and perfectly "true" and even in color.—packet 15c
Rosy Morn Compacta Single—Clear pink with white throat.—packet 15c
Rose of Heaven Compacta Single—Dwarf rose pink.—packet 15c
 ● **Setting Sun**—Excellent fringed brilliant rose of greatest intensity, and with compact growth. Exceptionally free-flowering.—150 seeds 25c
 (New) **Nana Compacta Pink Gem**—Deep pink flowers on ball-shaped plants. Won "All-America" Gold Medal in 1934.—packet 15c
 ● (New) **Nana Compacta Gem Mixed**—Each plant in this mixture forms a perfect ball, eight to ten inches high, and twelve inches in diameter. Colors are deep rose, rose-pink, pale pink, crimson, white, and striped effects. Excellent for border, beds, pots or rock gardens.—packet 15c
Hybrid Single Mixed—2 feet.—packet 5c

Phlox—**Gigantea Salmon Glory****POPPY** □ ○

Culture 1 for Annuals. Culture 3 for Perennials.
Normal germination, 6–15 days

Every garden should have a supply of Poppies. They fit in almost anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Sow seed in open ground in Spring or Fall, or may be sown on top of the snow, and thawing will take them down into the earth in Nature's own way. Poppies may be used as cut-flowers, if cut just before the bud opens, which will open in water. Poppies in their various forms are found all over the world, but in Europe and the Orient more than anywhere else.

American Legion—Brilliant scarlet with white Maltese cross.—packet 10c

Carnation-flowered Double Mixed □—packet 5c.

Rev. Wilke's Selection Shirley Single Mixed □—A strikingly beautiful plant.—packet 5c

Shirley Double Queen Mixed □—Double flowered and very pretty.—packet 10c

Double Scarlet King □—packet 10c

Orientale New Hybrid Art Shades Mixed ○—Red, orange, salmon, pink, and white singles.—packet 10c

● **Princess Victoria Louise** ○—Delicate salmon-pink in Orientale type.—packet 10c

Iceland or Nudicaule Sunbeam Hybrids Mixed ○—If sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season. Single. Is an early flowering giant strain from Australia.—packet 10c

PHLOX DRUMMONDI □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 8–10 days.

Phlox is the showiest and most easily grown of all annuals. All our seed is specially grown for us, and we have one of the most complete lists of colors in America.

Phlox grows well in any soil, requiring only plenty of sun, but is at its best in a rather light, sandy loam. It may be planted either in clumps or in rows, but shows its brilliancy to best advantage when grown in masses. Its season is very long, being from early July until killed by frost.

Phloxes resemble zinnias in that they thrive with little or no care, and will stand all sorts of abuse. For best results, do not allow plants to stand closer to each other than 4 inches. Cultivation should be very shallow, as the roots are near the surface. Phlox is indigenous to many parts of the U. S. but particularly so to Texas.

(Perennial Phlox does not come "true" from seed, hence we do not list it. Better buy plants from your neighborhood florist.)

● (New) **Gigantea Salmon Glory**—1939 Silver Medal Winner "All-America" trials. This development from Chamois Rose Alba Oculata bears huge salmon-pink flowers with creamy-white eyes. Is the size of a half-dollar.—packet 25c

(New) **Gigantea Art Shades Mixed**—"All-America" Silver Medal 1935. Lovely new pastel shades.—pkt. 15c

TALL VARIETIES (Grandiflora) 12 to 15 inches

● **Coccinea**—Brilliant crimson, very floriferous.—pkt. 10c

● **Alba Oculata**—White with maroon eye.—packet 10c

● **Atroviolacea**—Pansy violet with deep purple star; a true velvet Phlox.—packet 10c

● **Chamois Rose**—Newport Pink with deep salmon eye; very fine strain.—packet 10c

● **Chamois Rose Alba Oculata**—Choice salmon pink with white eye.—packet 10c

● **Splendens**—Bright scarlet with white eye.—packet 10c

● **Carnea**—White, suffused with pink, and deeper pink eye; particularly lovely.—packet 10c

● **Rosea**—Medium rose with red star; heavily flowered.—packet 10c

● **Kermesina Splendens**—Brilliant lipstick with white star and red eye.—packet 10c

● **Isabellina**—Coffee-and-cream or yellow; a most unusual color.—packet 10c

● **Atropurpurea Alba Oculata**—Crimson-purple with white eye.—packet 10c

● **Cinnabar Scarlet**—Brightest of all scarlets; very vivid.—packet 10c

● **Striata Rosea**—Good rose with stripes and eye of white.—packet 10c

● **Striata Coerulea**—Blue with stripes and eye of white.—packet 10c

● **Striata Coccinea**—Red with stripes and eye of white.—packet 10c

Bloomsdale Grandiflora Mixed—Really superb mixture with many light colors.—packet 10c

DWARF VARIETIES (Nana Compacta) 6 to 8 inches

● **Nana Cinnabarina**—Best brilliant scarlet; unexcelled for edging.—packet 10c

● **Nana Meteor**—Superb dwarf Newport Pink.—pkt. 10c

● **Nana Rose Carmine**—Carmine rose with red eye; choice stock.—packet 10c

Nana Snowball—Pure white.—packet 10c

Bloomsdale Nana Compacta Mixed—Fine mixture of about 12 dwarf types.—packet 10c

Cuspidata Mixed (Star of Quedlinburg)—Perfect star-shaped flowers. 12 inches tall.—packet 10c

PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern Plant) ○

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 10–15 days

Franchetti—Scarlet balloon-like pods which resemble a miniature lantern appear the second and following years. After cutting, remove leaves, and hang stalks sideways until fruit is dried, when they make interesting winter bouquets. S. E. Europe to Japan.—packet 10c

PINKS—See *Dianthus* (Pinks).

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See *Eschscholtzia*.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—See Kudzu Vine.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss or Sun Plant) □

Culture 1. Normal germination, 8-10 days

One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers, making a carpet of color. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation, and self-sows from year to year. Sow where wanted to bloom. Does not grow over 3 to 4 inches high, but each plant spreads 10 inches wide. In the open they make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil; bloom for 60 days. Natives of Venezuela and Brazil.

Finest Single Mixed—packet 10c

Finest Double Mixed Colors—Resemble beautiful double Roses, though only two inches in diameter. Several colors, very showy, sow in beds. Will produce about 40% single flowers.—packet 10c

PYRETHRUM—See Chrysanthemum.

ROCK GARDEN MIXTURES

Perennial Mixture—This mixture contains over 50 varieties of rare and unusual perennial seeds, and is especially prepared for rock garden use. Average height 6 inches.—packet 10c. We can also supply an **Annual Rock Garden Mixture** comprising 25 varieties.—pkt. 10c (Specify which is wanted)

RICINUS—See Castor Beans.

ROCK CRESS—See *Arabis*.

ST. PETER'S PENNY—See *Lunaria*.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Painted Tongue □ (*Variabilis Superbissima*)

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 5-10 days

This is a very easily grown annual 24 to 30 inches tall, which blooms from mid-summer until frost. Blossoms are funnel shaped, gloxinia-like in their velvety appearance and veined with gold. One of the very finest annuals. Our mixture covers a very large range of colors. Prefers sandy soil and partial shade. Salpiglossis was brought to civilization from the wilds of Chile.

Emperor Gloxiniaflora Mixed—packet 10c

SALVIA or SAGE □ ○

Culture 4. Normal germination, 5-10 days

Sow seed in hot-bed or box in house and plant out when ground is warm, or sow outdoors when the Apple is in bloom. In bloom 60 days. Likes full sun. The sage offered by Landreth will produce, when well-grown, 150-200 spikes to the plant. These spikes are often 14 inches long. The scarlet varieties we owe to Brazil.

Splendens (Common Scarlet Sage) □—packet 10c

Bonfire or Clara Bedman □—A fine variety, 24 inches high; forms a dense compact bush. Brilliant scarlet.—packet 10c

●Farinacea "Blue Bedder" ○—2 feet. Perennial. Surmounting dense tufts of attractive foliage, rise spikes of light wedgewood-blue flowers. Blooms first year if started early. Flowers may be dried, and used as an everlasting. Is a native Texan.—packet 10c

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN □

(*Phaseolus coccineus*)

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 5-6 days

These vines grow 8-12 feet, and are covered all season with showy clusters of blossoms of brilliant scarlet. Excellent for covering fences or trellises. The beans which follow the flowers may be eaten while young and tender. A native tropical American variety.—packet 5c

SHASTA DAISY—See Chrysanthemum.

SNAPDRAGON—See *Antirrhinum*.

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See *Brachycome*.

SWEET SULTAN—See *Centaurea Imperialis*.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 10-15 days

Pincushion Flower, known the world over as Mourning Bride. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for cutting. 2 to 3 feet high. Long straight stems. Sow early to secure best results. Thrives in any good soil with sunny exposure. May be started either indoors or outdoors, but inside starting gives earliest and best blooms. Native of Europe

(New) **Rosette**—Deep-rose suffused salmon.—packet 10c

Blue Cockade—Deep Blue

Fire King Scarlet

Peach Blossom Pink

Loveliness—Salmon-rose shades

Shasta White

Black Prince—Black purple

Any of the above packets 10c

Bloomsdale Mixed—packet 5c



Scabiosa Caucasca

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 10-25 days Perennial Scabiosa is a most delightful novelty. Originally a native of Siberia, it has made a place for itself in the modern garden. With fine long stems, it keeps a long time in water. Flowers more than 3 inches across, which are produced all Summer on 3 foot stems.

Isaac House Strain Giant Hybrids—Blooms June to October, in various shades of blue and lavender, very large and fringed and ruffled. This British strain is without doubt the finest offered today.—packet 15c

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid) □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 5-10 days

Dr. Badger's Improved Giant Flowered Hybrids Mixed—Seed germinates readily, and in a few weeks plants are a mass of bloom. The finely cut foliage adds greatly to the attractiveness of the plant. Mainly pastel shades in this mixture. 18 inches.—packet 15c

SPEEDWELL—See *Veronica*.

STEVIA □

Culture 3. Normal germination, 10 days

●Serrata White—Although a perennial, this dainty, sweet-scented plant should be grown as an annual. Will not endure Northern Winters. Ideal in combination with bright colored flowers. Is found in Mexico, Central America and Haiti.—packet 10c

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN—See *Euphorbia*.

STOCKS (Sometimes called Gilliflower) □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 3-10 days

These are half-hardy annuals, beautiful, fragrant old-fashioned double flowers. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, transplant to rich ground **to which lime has been added**. As only single Stocks produce seeds, no double strain can be had without a percentage of single flowers. Hot weather is responsible for the blind-growth which often disappoints outdoor growers of this crop, and they thrive best where the nights are cool. Our strain is remarkably well doubled. Stocks are native in Southern Europe and Southern California.

MAMMOTH EARLY BRANCHING DOUBLE NICE

Mont Blanc White—The finest and most floriferous white sort. For garden, pot or cut-flower use, it cannot be equaled.

American Beauty—Rose

Beauty of Nice—Flesh pink

Côte d'Azur—Lavender

Monte Carlo—Canary yellow

Souvenir de Monaco—Crimson

Mammoth Early Branching Mixed

Any of the above packets 10c

LANDRETHS' FAMOUS SWEET PEAS □

Normal germination, 15–20 days

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch, quarter-ounce of seeds for two yards of row; cover one inch deep. There are approximately 340 seeds to the ounce.

The first Sweet Pea was of the Grandiflora type, and was discovered in Sicily in the year 1695, whence it soon reached England. After years of hybridizing by Henry Eckford, many improvements were noticed. The Grandiflora type has almost passed out of the picture today, having been replaced by the Spencer variety, discovered in 1901 by Silas Cole, gardener to the Earl Spencer of Althorp Park, Northampton, England. This in turn has been improved on and we now have an Early Flowering Spencer which blooms 3–4 weeks earlier than the Late Flowering Type and continues in bloom much longer.

Culture: Sweet Peas are quite hardy, and may be planted very early in the Spring, or late in the Fall. They thrive best in heavily fertilized ground, and need considerable water on warm days. Best results are obtained by sowing in the Fall, where Winters are not too severe, as with the resulting deep roots, the season of blooming is greatly lengthened. Sweet Peas do best when trained on trellises made of string. They should be thinned to about 8 inches apart in rows, while the rows should be 3½ feet apart. If planting in Spring, and space permits, it is advisable to make several sowings, about one week apart, so as to provide for longer flowering season. Sweet Peas develop best only with a rainy season or with extensive watering. Keep seed pods clipped.

Named Varieties of Sweet Peas in Plain Packets Only

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCERS

For outdoor or greenhouse culture. This class should have more attention from home growers who may have been disappointed with the late flowering type. Blooming 3 to 4 weeks earlier, they are in full bloom before the Summer dry-spell arrives, and where nights are cool, they continue to bear for months.

Separate Colors Supplied on Request are all 50c oz.,
10c pkt.

Early Spencer Bloomsdale Mixture—1 lb. \$1.50,
¼ lb. 45c, oz. 15c, pkt. 10c

LATE SPENCERS

Separate Colors Supplied on Request are all 20c oz.,
10c pkt.

Late Spencers Mixed—lb. \$1.00, ¼ lb. 30c, oz. 15c., pkt. 10c
Cupid Spencer Dwarf Mixed—Fine large Spencer-type flowers, borne on compact bush-like plants not more than 18 inches tall.—oz., 40c, pkt. 10c

OLD FASHIONED GRANDIFLORA TYPES

Grandifloras are best for use where weather is very hot, but in other respects, they cannot compare with the Spencers.

Heat Resistant Grandiflora Mixed—1 lb. 60c, ¼ lb. 25c,
oz. 15c, pkt. 5c

TAGETES—See Marigold.

STRAW FLOWER—See Helichrysum.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 5–10 days
The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of its flowers make it worthy of a place in every garden. Sow where wanted to bloom, and thin out to proper distance. Plant to hide unsightly objects. Indigenous to the western hemisphere, mainly North America.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered—4 feet.—packet 5c

Globosus Double Excelsior—Globe flowered, yellow dahlia-shaped, 6 feet.—packet 5c

Cucumerifolius Single Stella—3 feet. Bushy, branching plant, bearing small single flowers on long stems. Has dark center. Ideal for cutting.—packet 10c

● **Miniature (Cut and Come Again)**—packet 10c

Russian Mammoth—For field culture. 8–10 ft.—pkt. 5c

SUNFLOWER, MEXICAN—See Tithonia.

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See Brachycome.

SWEET SULTAN—See Centaurea.

SWEET WIVELSFIELD—See Dianthus.

SURPRISE GARDEN ANNUAL MIXTURE □

Culture 1. Normal germination, 8–12 days
A choice blending of many annual flowers, ideal to brighten an unsightly corner. Our 1938 trials showed 26 varieties in this mixture. May be sown broadcast, or in rows, and is so balanced as to give bloom all season. Excellent for children's gardens.—packet 5c

SWEET ROCKET (Hesperis matronalis) ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 15 days

Mixed—Delightfully fragrant in the evening. Bears spikes of purple and white flowers, very much resembling single Stocks. 18 inches. Desirable for wild garden, among shrubbery or in mixed border. Native of Europe, Asia and North America.—packet 10c

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus barbatus) ○ □

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 8–10 days

These sweet scented perennials were favorites in our great-grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the Spring and continue in flower a long time. Plants are hardy and will bloom in August the first and second years, and their number may be increased enormously by dividing the roots. Prefer a rich soil. Native from the Pyrenees to Russia to China.

● **Pink Beauty or Newport Pink** ○—Exquisite shade of salmon-rose. Single.—packet 10c

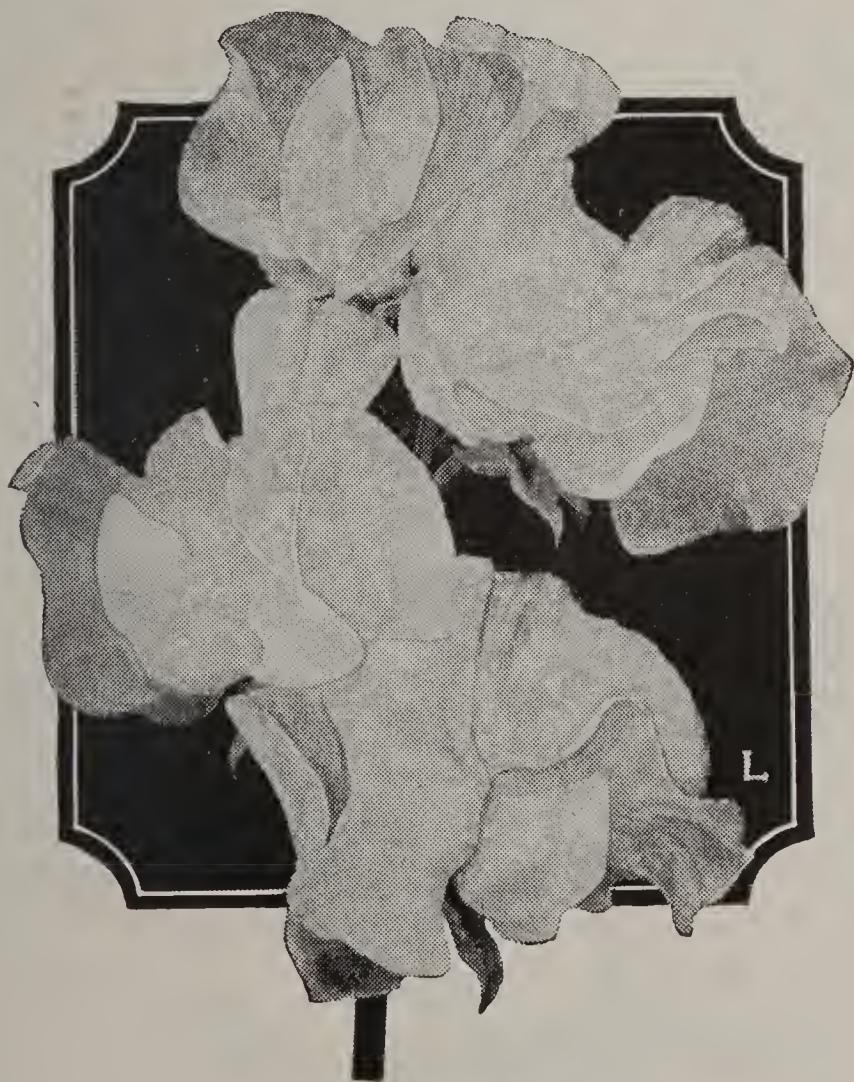
● **Scarlet Defiance** ○—Flaming scarlet single, of startling effect when grown in masses.—packet 10c

● **Snowcap** ○—White single.—packet 10c

Single Mixed ○—1 foot.—packet 10c

Double Mixed ○—1 foot.—packet 10c

● **Annual Sweet William (Sweet Wivelsfield)**—See Dianthus.



Early Spencer Sweet Pea

THUNBERGIA (Black-Eyed Susan) □

Culture 1, 4 or 5. Normal germination, 10-15 days

Alata Mixed—A trailing and climbing plant with large showy flowers. Colors embrace all shades of yellow, orange, buff and white, almost all with black centers. Makes a good ground-cover, too, on sunny banks. 4 feet. Grows wild in South Africa.—packet 10c

TITHONIA □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 5-10 days

Speciosa Early Strain (Mexican Sunflower)—Though really a perennial, this plant is best started indoors in the northern states, and treated as an annual. Coming from Mexico, it is a rare and handsome thing and ideal for the background of a wide border. Flowers are a huge dazzling orange-scarlet, 3-4 inches across, and resemble a single Zinnia. 5 feet tall. Native to Mexico and West Indies.—packet 15c



Early Flowering Tithonia

TRITOMA (Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker) ○

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 30 days

Hybrida—Handsome and showy border subjects, resembling orange spear-heads. Requires protection during Winter. Native of Africa.—packet 10c

TORENIA □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 10-15 days

Fournieri—Round bushy plants about 10 inches tall, with very attractive flowers somewhat like Snapdragon, of a beautiful sky-blue and violet, with a yellow lip. An excellent border substitute for pansies. Will grow anywhere. Native of Cochin-China.—packet 10c

TUFTED PANSY—See *Viola Cornuta*.

VINCA (Madagascar Periwinkle) □

Culture 3, 4, or 5. Normal germination, 10-12 days

Valuable for pot culture or for borders, tender annual. 1 foot. Seed often germinates slowly. Roots may be taken up in the Fall, potted, and flowered indoors during the Winter. Foliage a shiny dark green, somewhat like that of a gardenia. Native of the Island of Madagascar as well as other tropical spots.

Alba Pura—Pure white.—packet 10c

Alba Rosea Oculata—Waxy white, with deep rose eye.—packet 10c

Rosea—Rose petals, crimson eye.—packet 10c

Mixed—packet 10c

VENIDIUM (Monarch of The Veldt) □

Culture 4. Normal germination, 30 days

Fastuosum—2-3 feet. "All-America" Silver Medal 1933. Daisylike flowers 4-5 inches across, with a double row of brilliant orange petals with center zone of purple-black. Sow in March or April in a sunny position, or can be started indoors for earlier bloom. Foliage silky gray. Grows wild in South Africa.—packet 25c

Hybrids Mixed—packet 35c

VERBENA □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 10-15 days

The **Verbena** is a well-known annual of creeping habit. Partially upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Excellent for bedding. In bloom 90 days.

Verbenas are found nearly all over the world. The origin of the garden variety, however, is unknown, as it is believed to be a multiple hybrid.

Gigantea Lavender Glory—"All-America" 1933

Gigantea Blue Shades

Gigantea Firefly or Scarlet

Gigantea Pink Shades

Gigantea White

Any of the above packets 10c

Gigantea Choice Mixed—packet 5c

●Beauty of Oxford Hybrids—"All-America" Bronze Medal 1933. Shades from rose pink to rose red. Astonishingly brilliant.—packet 10c

VERONICA (Speedwell) ○

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 15-20 days

●Spicata—Bears small spikes of rich blue flowers in July and August. Exceedingly attractive plants 2-3 feet tall. Native in Northern Europe and Asia.—packet 10c

VIOLA CORNUA

Culture 3. Set out Sept. Normal germination, 8-40 days

Tufted Pansy Special Formula Mixed—This plant is often mistaken for a small-size pansy. It belongs to the same family, but is quite different, for the petals do not overlap nearly so much as in the pansy. The season is longer, and the plants are much more hardy. A gem for rock gardening. Clear colors of yellow, white, terra-cotta, rich purple, lavender, apricot, and rose. Keep flowers cut to promote continuous bloom.—pkt. 15c

VIOLA TRICOLOR—See *Pansies*.

VISCARIA □

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 15-30 days

●Blue Pearl—A new introduction from England. Semi-dwarf, and pure lavender-blue, this plant is ideal for mass effects.—packet 15c



Verbena Gigantea Mixed

WALLFLOWER (Cheiranthus) ○

Culture 4 or 5. Normal germination, 5-10 days

Thriving in poor soil, the Wallflower is a half-hardy perennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers, mostly yellow, orange and brown. Requires protection during the Winter. Blooms first year if sown early. 18 inches. Excellent for planting against wall with southern exposure. Native in many parts of Europe.

Large Flowering Single Mixed—packet 10c

Siberian Wallflower—Brilliant orange. Single.—packet 10c

●Early Wonder Double Mixed—packet 15c

YARROW—See Achillea.

ZINNIA □

Culture 1 or 4. Normal germination, 5-10 days

Johann Gottfried Zinn, a German, in 1757, published a "Catalogue of the Plants in the Garden of Göttingen" listing this plant for the first time anywhere, and giving it his name.

The Landreths, who introduced the Zinnia to commercial use more than 140 years ago, feel that their strain is unsurpassed by that of any seedsman. All our seed is California-grown, under the most careful supervision of experts. Our "Bloomsdale Mixtures" are not "grown-as-mixtures" as is often the case, but are blended from the very best named varieties, which have been grown as separate colors. This assures a much wider color-range than is possible by the common method.

Blooms from July to frost. Seeds can be planted in the open or sown indoors and the young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double this distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment, and is immune from disease. Very ornamental and satisfactory as a cut flower. Plant in July to get the largest and best flowers.



Arrangement of Zinnias

(NEW) NAVAJO GAILLARDIA-FLOWERED MIXED—

Honorable mention "All-America" Council for 1938. Bi-colored flowers resembling a gaillardia in form.—oz. 75c, pkt. 10c

(NEW) LINEARIS—8 Inches

The most interesting of the newer Zinnias is the variety, Linearis. The flowers, which are single, are a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon-yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown. Plants are early, and 8-10 inches tall, with a spread of 18 inches. Blooms until frost, and is ideal for borders or window boxes.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c, pkt. 10c

HAAGEANA MEXICANA HYBRIDS—12 Inches

Double Mixed—More nearly like the true Mexican variety (which was the parent of the large flowered Zinnia) than any other. Flowers small and plentiful, in yellow and mahogany-red and their variations. Excellent for arrangement in low bowls. 12 inches tall. Early planting is best.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c
pkt. 10c

●TOM THUMB MIDGETS—6-12 Inches

Mixed—This variety is even smaller and better for bedding than the Lilliput type, and can be used as a pot-plant. Flowers very heavily and blooms are only one-half inch across. Stems long enough for arrangement in small vases or bowls. Unusual color variations.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c



Zinnia—California Giant Grenadier

SCABIOSA FLOWERED

Mixed—Plants 2½ ft. tall, resembling the Annual Scabiosa in form.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, pkt. 10c

●(NEW) ISABELLINA—3 ft.

This variety is a delightful shade of coffee-and-cream yellow. Flowers are quite large, and splendid for cutting. They are of the Grandiflora Robusta type, and resemble Phlox Isabellina in color.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c

(NEW) FANTASY—2-2½ ft.

Mixed—"All-America" Silver Medal for 1935. The new selection has flowers composed of a mass of shaggy, ray-like petals, large enough for massing, and small enough to lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangement. Comes in brightest shades of red, yellow and orange, as well as in the popular pastel pinks and creams.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c

Star Dust—"All-America" Silver Medal for 1937. Deep golden yellow. First separate color in Fantasy group.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c, pkt. 15c

●Orange Lady—Deep bright orange— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c, pkt. 10c

●Rosalie—Bright, intense rose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c, pkt. 10c

●White Light—Pure white.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c, pkt. 10c

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED—3 to 4 ft.

(Awarded a Gold Medal by The Royal Horticultural Society of England.) A new race of this attractive flower. Blooms measure about 4 inches in depth and, under very favorable conditions, will reach 7 inches in diameter. They closely resemble Dahlias in appearance, and are the most popular of all varieties we grow. They are best for bedding purposes.

Gold Medal Strains

Canary Bird—Primrose-yellow.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Crimson Monarch—Deep crimson.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Dream—Deep lavender.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

El Dorado—Salmon-apricot.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Exquisite—Light rose, shading to deep rose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Illumination—Deep rose self.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Golden Dawn—Golden yellow.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

●Lemon Beauty—Lemon yellow.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Old Rose—Real old rose shade.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Oriole—Golden-orange bicolor.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Polar Bear—Pure white.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Purple Prince—Deep purple.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Scarlet Flame—Bright orange-scarlet.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

●Youth—Light flesh.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Bloomsdale Gold Medal Mixture— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c

●Landreths' Pastel Shades Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c



Zinnia—Dahlia Flowered Exquisite

ZINNIA—Continued

CALIFORNIA GIANTS—3 to 4 ft. (Giant Mammoth)—The symmetrical flowers of this variety are large and very pleasing. The petals are more loosely placed than in the Dahlia type, giving the effect of a neater, flatter center, thus serving to accentuate the great size of the flower. These are better for cutting than the Dahlia Flowered type, as the stems are longer.

Grenadier—Dark red.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

(New) **Daffodil**—Canary yellow.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Orange Queen—Golden orange.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Purity—Best white of all Zinnias.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Rose Queen—Bright rose.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Miss Willmott—Soft shrimp-pink.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Scarlet Gem—Glowing scarlet.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Violet Queen—Deep purple.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c, pkt. 10c

Bloomsdale Finest Mixed— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c

●**Landreths' Pastel Shades Mixed**— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c

DWARF ELEGANS PUMILA—18 Inches

●(New) **Spun Gold**—Delightful pastel shade of butter-yellow. Flowers 3 inches in diameter on plants 18 inches tall. Blooms 45 days from planting.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c

●**Cut-and-Come Again Mixed**— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c, pkt. 10c

(NEW) EARLY WONDER—2 ft.

●**Fandango**—Is a fiery, salmon cerise pink, and is the first of a new race of dwarf, early flowering Zinnias, producing masses of pumila type flowers on long stems. Ideal for cutting. 2 feet.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c, pkt. 10c

●**Fiesta**—Rich, deep red.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c, pkt. 10c

●**Gypsy**—Burnt-orange.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c, pkt. 10c

●**Rose Pink**—Soft clear pink.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c, pkt. 10c

●**Finest Mixed**—Produces a profusion of medium size flowers on long stems, with very little foliage, in new shades of orange, lavender, red and pinks.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, pkt. 10c

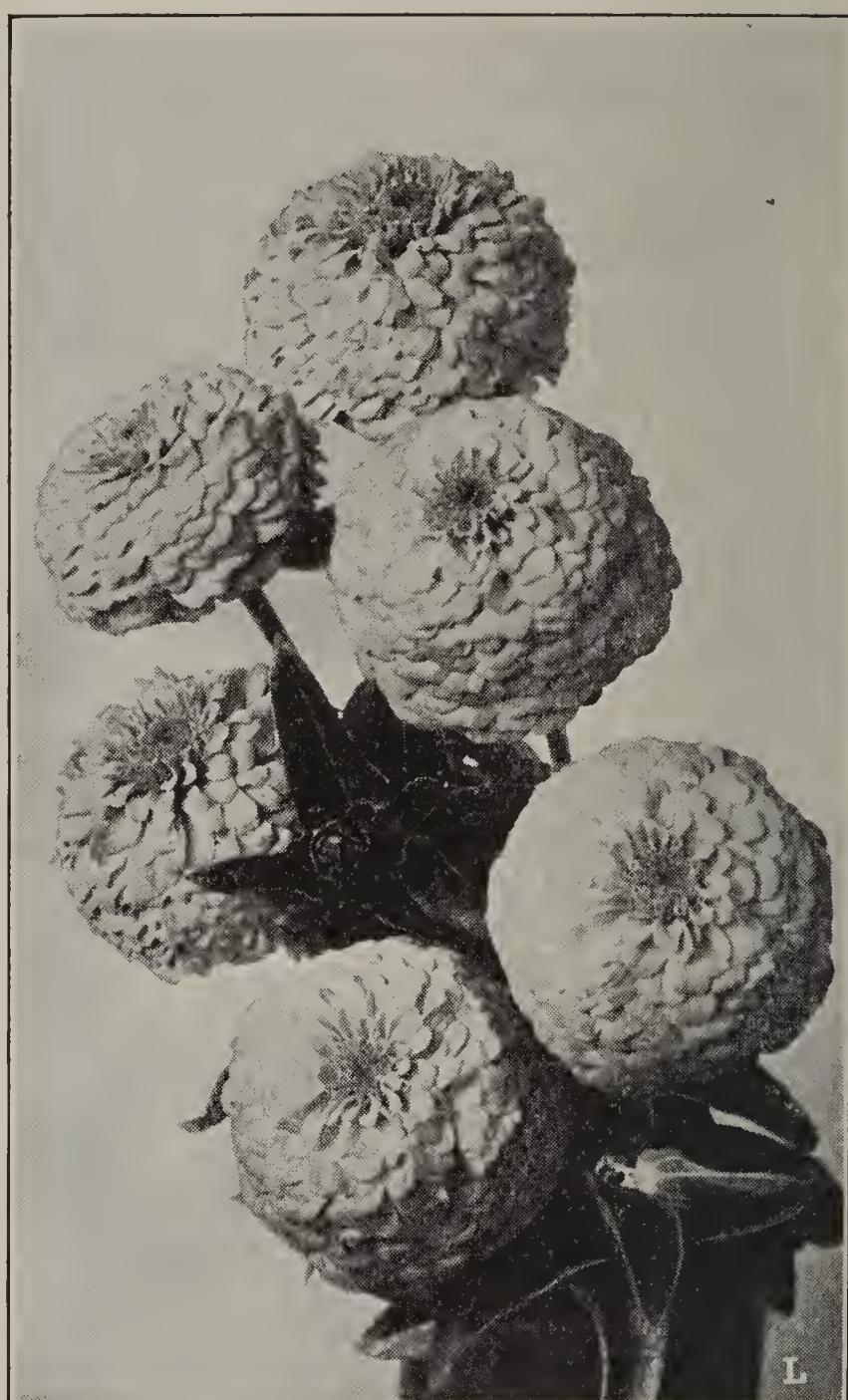
VICTORY CACTUS FLOWERED

Mixed—2 ft.—This type is quite a change from the usual Zinnia, in that the petals are beautifully twisted and curled, giving an appearance of a cactus dahlia. Excellent for bedding and cutting, though the color range is rather limited.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c, pkt. 10c

(NEW) CROWN O'GOLD—3 to 4 ft.

Mixed—This aristocrat among Zinnias is an outstanding novelty. Each petal is overlaid with deep golden yellow at the base, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. The color range includes the popular shades of old rose, cream, yellow, carmine red, buff, pink, etc. Is not yet entirely "fixed" in type.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, pkt. 10c

●(New) **Desert Gold**—Yellow and gold shades, in which each petal is overlaid at the base with a deeper golden-yellow, giving a charming bicolor combination. Those who appreciate the finest in Zinnias will welcome Desert Gold.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c, pkt. 10c



Zinnia Lilliput—Rosebud

IMPROVED DOUBLE LILLIPUT OR POMPON
12 to 15 Inches—(Special Florist's Strain)

This charming strain is daily becoming more popular. Dwarf and very bushy, it is the ideal bedding variety. Extremely double and almost ball-shaped flowers, in color tones not usually found in other types. The daintiness of its large number of tiny flower-heads (1½ in.) makes it particularly desirable for cutting.

Canary Yellow

Golden Orange

Valencia—Burnt-orange

Purple Gem

Salmon Rose

Rosebud—Rose-pink

Scarlet Gem

White Gem

Bloomsdale Mixed

Any of the above. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 10c

●**Landreths' Pastel Shades Mixed**— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c, pkt. 10c

DOUBLE GIANTS MIXED—3 ft.

(Improved Grandiflora Robusta)— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, pkt. 5c

FLOWERS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATE

Many of our Foreign Customers have asked us to prepare a list of varieties most popular in warm climates, which we herewith take pleasure submitting:

Antirrhinum

Asters

Balsam

Calliopsis

Celosia

Coreopsis

Dahlia

Dianthus—all kinds

Gaillardia

Geranium

Gomphrena

Hollyhock

Marigold

Myosotis

Mignonette

Zinnia

Nasturtium

Pansies

Petunia

Phlox

Poppy

Sunflower

ORDER BLANK FOR LANDRETH SEEDS

Memorandum of Seeds for 1939

(Please write only one variety on a line, naming quantity, Full name of Variety, and Price. Any notes or correspondence should be on a separate sheet.)

In accordance with custom of the trade, we and our agents give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or other matter, of seeds. In other words, we cannot be responsible for the crop. All sales subject to loss or damage by fire or other contingencies beyond our control. D. Landreth Seed Company, Bristol, Pa.

ORDER—CONTINUED

D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY
BRISTOL, PA.

Prices on Small Seeds, delivered to your door by Mail or Express, our option.
Peas, Beans, Corn and Field Seeds are F. O. B. Bristol, Pa. No charge for containers.

-193

Gentlemen: Enclosed is my Money Order, P.O. Stamps, Cash, or Bank Draft for \$_____ to cover the items listed on both sides of this sheet. Please ship them to

Name _____

Street _____

Post Office

County _____

Express or Freight Office

Give your Full Name and Address

H E R B S

Herbs are very ornamental, many bearing really lovely flowers. They impart a strong, spicy taste and odor to various culinary operations. Those marked with a ★ are perennial, and when once established, may be preserved for years. Of these, sow the seed very carefully in seed-beds about the middle of Spring, and the following Autumn or Spring transplant to convenient situations. The others are annuals.

Anise (Pimpinella anisum)—Flowers yellowish-white. Roots and leaf somewhat like celery. Used for garnishing, seasoning, and in cordials. 14 to 16 inches tall. Seed should be sown where plants are to stand. Pkt. 10c

★**Alkekengi**—(See Physalis).

★**Angelica (Angelica archangelica)**—Flowers white. Stems and stalks used as a vegetable or can be candied. Seeds are used for flavoring liquors and the roots for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c

★**Artemisia absinthium**—(See Wormwood)

Asperula—(See Waldmeister)

★**Balm Lemon (Melissa officinalis)**—Has a lemon-like flavor, and is used for medicinal teas and also for flavoring of liquors. Flowers yellowish-white. Pkt. 10c

Basil, Sweet Large Leaf (Basilicum)—The clove flavored foliage is tall, light green, and very aromatic. Stalks 18 inches. Excellent in omelets, soups, and as a garnishing for salad. Flowers purple. Pkt. 10c

Borage (Borago officinalis)—Flowers excellent for bees and for garnishing cool drinks. Only the small tender leaves should be used. Flowers purple or violet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c

★**Burnet (Poterium sanguisorba)**—Of definite decorative value in the garden. Is excellent in salads, and is sometimes used in flavoring soups. Flavor resembles a cucumber. Pkt. 10c

Chamomile (Matricaria chamomilla)—Wild Chamomile. Used mainly for medicinal purposes in the form of tea. Flowers whitish-yellow. Pkt. 10c

★**Catnip (Catmint) (Nepeta cataria)**—Blooms July to November. Used as a tea, and as name implies, very attractive to cats. Pkt. 10c

Caraway (Carum carvi)—Used similarly to Anise as a seasoning for breads, confectionery and meats. Foliage resembles carrot and the flowers are white. Pkt. 10c

Chervil (Anthriscus cerefolium)—Divided light green leaves used in seasoning salads, soups and omelets. Pkts. 10c

★**Chives (Allium schoenoprasum)**—Tops used for flavoring omelets, salads and canapes. Clumps may be divided and endures for years. Pkt. 10c

Clary (Salvia sclarea)—A perennial best treated as an annual, and grown for use in teas and omelets, as well as for its decorative effect. Pkt. 10c

Cumin (Cuminum cymimum)—Seeds used as ingredient in curry powder, and for pickles, pastry and soups. Pkt. 10c

Coriander (Coriandrum sativum)—Flowers white. Seeds used in confectionery and for flavoring beverages. Pkt. 10c

Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)—Used in salads for its pungent taste. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c

Dill (Anethum graveolens)—Seed used for seasoning pickles, and foliage in salads. Flowers attractive yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c

Fennel, Florence (Foeniculum dulce)—Bulb is usually boiled and used in fish sauces. Blanched stalks can be eaten like Celery. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c

★**Fennel, Sweet (Foeniculum vulgare)**—A 24-inch thick-set plant with large and finely cut leaves used in salads and teas. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c

Ground Cherry—(See Physalis)

★**Horehound (Marrubium vulgare)**—Leaves used in flavoring candy and for tea for coughs. Pkt. 10c

Husk Tomato—(See Physalis)

★**Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis)**—Used in salads and for flavoring omelets. Pkt. 10c

★**Lavender (Lavendula veris) (True)**—Seed germinates very slowly. Lilac-blue flowers used in scenting clothes; sometimes in salads. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c

★**Lovage (Levisticum officinale)**—Young stems used in confectionery. Taste resembles celery. Pkt. 10c

Matricaria—(See Chamomile)

Marjoram, Sweet (Origanum majorana)—Used in omelets, soups, salads and in stuffing for poultry. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c

★**Mugwort (Artemisia vulgaris)**—Plant 3 feet. Flowers yellowish. Used as a tonic. A really beautiful plant with fragrant foliage. Pkt. 10c

★**Mint, Spear (Old Fashioned Mint) (Mentha viridis)**—For making mint sauce and juleps. Spreads rapidly by means of underground shoots. Pkt. 10c

Patience—(See Sorrel)

★**Pennyroyal (Mentha Pulegium)**—Leaves used in teas and for seasoning puddings. Low growing plant with bluish-lilac flowers. Pkt. 10c

Purslane (Portulaca saxifraga)—In some regions much prized for "greens" in salads. Pkt. 10c

Pimpinella—(See Anise)

★**Physalis pubescens (Husk Tomato, Ground Cherry, Strawberry Tomato, Dwarf Cape Gooseberry)**—Fruits sweet and pleasant. Used for preserves and sauces. Fruit keeps for months if left in husks and stored in dry room. Pkt. 10c

★**Rampion (Campanula rapunculus)**—Leaves and root are used in salads. Roots may be stored in sand for Winter use. Pkt. 10c

★**Rue (Ruta graveolens)**—Leaves used to flavor beverages and for seasoning vinegar. Pkt. 10c

★**Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis)**—Foliage dark and shining. Flowers light blue. Leaves used for soups and for aromatic oil. Pkt. 10c

★**Sage (Salvia officinalis)**—Flowers blue with long silver-gray leaves produced in profusion. Leaves used for seasoning dressings, sausages, cheese, stuffing and for teas. See also Clary. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c

Salvia sclarea—(See Clary)

Saffron (Carthamus tinctoria) (False Saffron)—Flowers orange, and used for coloring foods, dyeing silk and making rouge. Pkt. 10c

★**Sorrel (Rumex patientia)**—Can be eaten raw like lettuce, or boiled like spinach. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c

Savory, Summer (Satureia hortensis)—Used in teas, stuffing for poultry, soups and salads. Small purple flowers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c

Spinage Dock—(See Sorrel)

★**Tarragon, Russian (Artemisia Dracunculus)**—The leaves dried or fresh are steeped in vinegar, which adds a much desired flavor. Can also be used with meat and in salads. Seed very scarce. Pkt. 10c

★**Tansy (Tanacetum vulgaris)**—Old-fashioned herb used medicinally and for seasoning. Pkt. 10c

★**Thyme, French (Thymus vulgaris)**—Common or Narrow Leaf Thyme. Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning. Lilac flowers. Mint-like odor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c

★**Thyme, English or Winter Broad Leaved (Thymus vulgaris)**—Used for seasoning and for making tea for nervous headaches. Also used in omelets, soups, salads and for flavoring stuffing. Lilac flowers. Pkt. 15c, oz. 50c

★**Waldmeister (Asperula odorata)**—Sometimes used for carpeting shady places. Also used for flavoring the German May Wine (Maiwein). 8 inches. Pkt. 10c

Woodruff, Sweet—(See Waldmeister)

Wormwood (Artemisia absinthium)—Ornamental plant used for medicine and for flavoring absinthe and other liqueurs. Pkt. 10c

ANY 10 PACKETS FOR 75c

ANY 30 PACKETS FOR \$2.00

SIX PACKETS LOVELY ZINNIAS FOR 29c

Worth 60c if Bought Individually

These strains Awarded Gold Medal by The Royal Horticultural Society

Dahlia Flowered Exquisite.....	10c
Dahlia Flowered Canary Bird.....	10c
Dahlia Flowered Scarlet Flame.....	10c

D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY

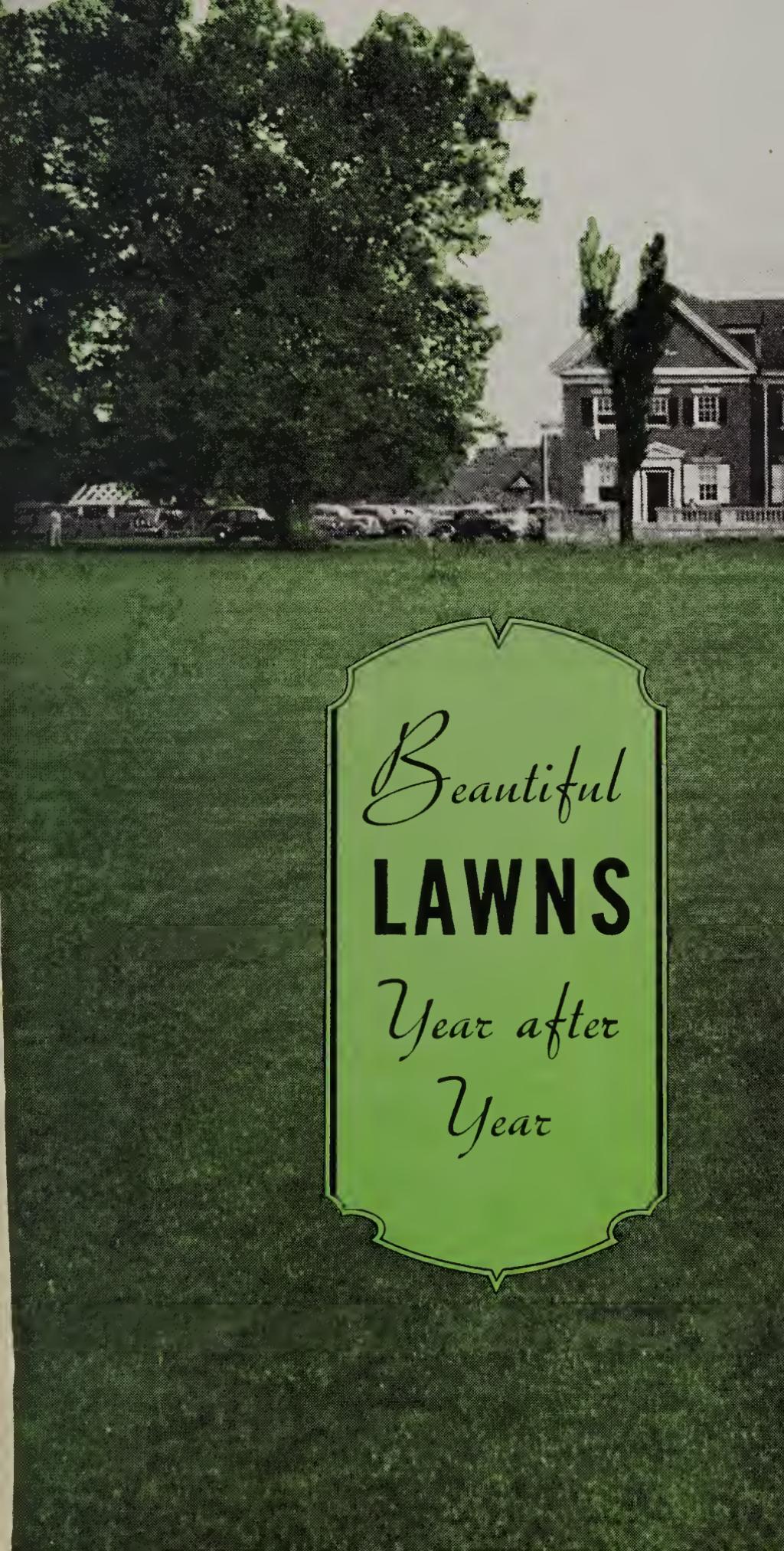
BRISTOL, PA.

America's Oldest Seed House

Growers and Dealers in Flower Seed,

Vegetable Seed and Lawn Grass

ASK FOR FREE CATALOG



A black and white photograph of a large, well-kept lawn in front of a large, two-story house. The lawn is mowed in a striped pattern. In the background, there are several mature trees and a few parked cars. The house has a prominent gabled roof and dark shutters.

Beautiful
LAWNS

*Year after
Year*

LANDRETHS' Lawn Grass Mixtures

SUPERIOR BENT MIXTURE—Containing the famous Creeping Bent Seed, this lawn mixture is recommended where something out-standing is desired. Only perennial grasses are used and clover may be inserted or not according to the customer's desire.

LANDRETHS' NEVER DIE . . . See special description of our leading mixture in this pamphlet.

FAIRMOUNT PARK—Recommended for poor soil as it will produce a heavy, thick turf and is properly blended to produce good sod throughout the growing season.

BLOOMSDALE—This mixture is composed of an old-fashioned formula of Kentucky Blue Grass and Fancy Re-cleaned Red Top. Turf produced from this seed grows better with each succeeding year. This mixture does not contain clover unless specially ordered.

EVERGREEN—This is a quick growing mixture, free of noxious weed seeds and low in inert matter. You will be pleased with its results.

NEW YORK PARK—Sold by Landreth for many years.—Recommended as a better low price seed.

POPULAR—Very quick growing. Satisfactory for the price.

Special Purpose Formulas

SHADY PLACE—If possible plant this mixture very early in the Spring or late in the Autumn for best results. Special shade grasses are used and are necessary for success in shaded areas.

TERRACE OR EMBANKMENT—Special grasses with deep roots which are particularly drought resistant are necessary for the successful growing of grass on hillsides. This mixture is designed to meet special conditions.

SEASHORE—Composed of grasses recommended by the N. J. Dept. of Agriculture for good results on sandy soil.

CEMETERY MIXTURE—A specially designed blend of grasses containing a large proportion of Cheving's Fescue which has proven successful in the sun and shade.

PASTURE—Contains seed producing permanent, dense and deep-rooting grass and clover of inviting, sweet and nourishing quality.

SOUTHERN WINTER—Used extensively in the South and contains Rye Grass and Bermuda.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MIXTURES—We are officially authorized to distribute the following formulas: N.J. No. 1 Standard Mixture With Clover, N.J. No. 1A Standard Mixture Without Clover, N.J. No. 2 For Finest Quality Turf, N.J. No. 3 For Shaded Areas, N.J. No. 4 For Poor, Clayey, Shady, Sandy Soil.

For a More Luxuriant Turf, Sow LANDRETHS' Grass Seed

See Landreths' Garden Annual for Further Details

The Three Essentials of a Beautiful Lawn

WHENEVER you see a wide expanse of luxuriant turf, you may be sure that it resulted, not from chance or rare good luck, but from an intelligent combination of the three fundamental requirements of a beautiful lawn: a suitable soil, the right seed and proper maintenance.

THE SOIL SHOULD BE READY

When a satisfactory lawn fails to develop, something, obviously, is wrong. It may or may not be the soil. But if the soil is at fault, it may be due to an excess of either acid or alkali. Try a very simple test. Get some Litmus paper from your druggist. Bury small pieces of it in various parts of the lawn. If the paper turns very blue, the soil is too alkaline and requires a fertilizer. If the paper turns red, the soil may be too acid, in which case lime should be used. Your seed dealer will be glad to tell you just what to do to obtain the correct balance.

SOW THE RIGHT KIND OF SEED

There are many different varieties of grass seed. Some are well suited for certain types of soil and not for others. One variety of seed may have been specially developed to withstand excessive sunshine, another to be used for

shaded areas. And growing qualities may range from poor to excellent. If the seed you sow fails to grow satisfactorily, it is expensive at any price, even though you paid nothing for it. The fourteen varieties of Landreths Grass Seed, described at the right, will help in guiding you to a proper choice.

PROPER MAINTENANCE

The first step in proper maintenance is the preparation of the soil. After you have determined that the soil is in suitable condition, level the ground as best you can and, if the planting is done in the spring or summer, wait two weeks before sowing the seed. This will give some of the weeds a chance to grow, then they can be more easily dug out. Sow the grass seed evenly, using about one pound for each 300 square feet, or about 100 to 125 pounds per acre. If lawns are being renovated less seed, of course, is required. After planting, the soil should be fed occasionally with LANDGRO, a complete fertilizer which is more effective when applied in the spring or fall. When watering the lawn avoid sprinkling which tends to bring the roots to the surface. Instead, the ground should be well soaked so that the water has a chance to sink deeply below the surface. Do not cut new lawns under 2 inches or established turf under 1½ inches. Creeping Bent is the only variety which will stand closer clipping.

Landreths'

NEVER DIE LAWN SEED

REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE

There is no greater asset to a home than a well-kept lawn. And the most direct way to acquire the lawn you desire is to plant the right kind of grass seed.

It is well when seeding a lawn to avoid the sowing of cheap, inferior annual grasses that die out every fall, thus necessitating reseeding. Good lawn mixtures produce better sod the second year than the first.

LANDRETHS' NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is a carefully blended mixture of perennial grasses which grow year after year, and acquire a rich emerald green early in the spring, retaining it until late in the fall.

All of Landreths' Lawn Seed is sold under seal in bags and cellophane wrapped cartons. And every container has a complete record of the analysis of the contents of the mixture. By purchasing in sealed boxes or bags, you can be sure you are getting Landreths' famous, officially-tested grass seed.



SPECIALLY DEVELOPED BY
AMERICA'S OLDEST
SEED HOUSE

LANDRETHS' NEVER DIE LAWN SEED is carefully selected and imported from the finest growing districts in this and other countries. All of Landreths' Grass Seeds are tested for purity and germination by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture or other approved laboratories. And all are field-tested on our own experimental farms.

Landreths' NEVER DIE LAWN SEED

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

IN CARTONS



Wrapped in moisture-proof cellophane. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound sizes.

IN BAGS

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pound sizes.

Sealed for Your Protection



Among Landreths' Lawn Grass Mixtures, listed inside this folder, you will most likely find the exact variety you seek. If a special mixture is desired, one will be prepared to meet your particular needs. If your seed dealer does not yet carry Landreths' Grass Seeds, he will be glad to order them for you, or we will inform you where they may be purchased.

D. LANDRETH SEED CO.
BRISTOL, PA.

PLANT BREEDERS AND
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1784

LANDRETHS' RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN OUTSTANDING VEGETABLE GARDEN

There are many reliable varieties which we cannot include here because of lack of space, but we know that any of the following will produce vegetables of great merit and complete satisfaction. Descriptions may be found under the regular heads in this catalog. Packet prices are in the body of this catalog. Quantity prices are listed in the front.

Asparagus—Mary Washington Roots

Broccoli—Early Green Calabrese or Italian

Beans—Giant Stringless Green Pod

Landreths' Stringless Green Pod

Brittle Wax

Landreths' Top Notch Golden Wax

Pencil Pod Black Wax

Improved Bush Lima

King of the Garden Pole Lima

Beet—Landreths' Best

Crosby Improved Egyptian

Cabbage—Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch

All Head Early

Golden Acre

Carrot—Imperator

Chantenay Red Cored

Cauliflower—Landreths' Select Early Snowball

Celery—Emperor or Fordhook

Golden Plume or Wonderful

Corn—Bloomeross P. 39

Golden Cross Bantam

Landreths' Money Maker

Stowell's Evergreen

Golden Giant

Chicory—Witloof or Brussels

Cucumber—Always Green, It Stays Green

A & C or Colorado

National Pickling

Egg Plant—Black Beauty

Kale—Bloomsdale Double Extra Curled

Kohl Rabi—White Vienna

Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson

White Big Boston

New York No. 12

Grand Rapids

Cantaloupe—Hales Best No. 36

Pride of Wisconsin

Okra—Landreths' Dwarf Stalked Long Green Pod

Onion—Prize Taker

Parsley—Champion Moss Curled

Parsnip—Bloomsdale Reselected

Peas—Gradus

Laxton's Progress

Thomas Laxton

World's Record

Prince Edward

Pepper—Certified California Wonder

Certified Black Strain Ruby King

Landreths' Bloomsdale Wonder

Pumpkin—Landreths' Cheese

Landreths' Yellow Cashaw

Radish—Early Scarlet Globe

White Tipped Scarlet or Sparkler

Long White Icicle

Spinach—Bloomsdale Long Standing
New Zealand

Squash—Golden Summer Crookneck

Table Queen, Acorn or Des Moines

Swiss Chard—Lucullus

Tomato—Crown Picked Certified Grothen's Red
Globe

Crown Picked Certified The Landreth

Crown Picked Certified Marglobe

Crown Picked Certified Penn State

Crown Picked Certified Pritchard or

Scarlet Topper

Crown Picked Certified Rutgers

Turnip—Amber Globe Green Crowned

Large Early Red or Purple Top White
Globe

Rutabaga—Landreths' Particular
Bloomsdale Swede

Watermelon—Stone Mountain
Dixie Queen



WAREHOUSE AT BRISTOL

“Seeds Which Succeed”

D. LANDRETH SEED CO.

Bristol, Pennsylvania



155th Year in Business

America's Oldest Seed House